



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 20 -- PAGES 619-652

behind the man behind the plow

THE FARM BLOC

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Aftermath

The House passed and sent to the President legislation giving states title to submerged coastal lands within their historic boundaries (in most cases, three miles out to sea), and at a glance, it looked as though Congress finally had settled the "tidelands" issue hanging fire since 1937.

But with the states taken care of, it remained to decide about the outer continental shelf. The House passed a bill to let the government handle mineral development seaward of state claims, but a Senate Committee voted to deal with the question in two bills. Furthermore, the whole state ownership issue could pop up again, if the courts were asked to rule on "tidelands" bill Constitutionality.

Reverse Play

Suddenly pausing in its economy drive, the House for the first time in years passed a major money bill without even trying to cut the amount recommended by its Appropriations Committee.

Acting by voice vote, it approved \$3.4 billion for the Treasury and Post Office Departments in fiscal 1954, a cut of 3.7 per cent below the amount requested by former President Truman.

The same day, the House Appropriations Committee approved a \$712 million Agriculture Department budget, recommending 1.4 per cent more than President Eisenhower requested.

Floor Action, Debate

Medics --The House passed a bill to extend the doctor draft for two years. It would exempt medical men 51 years old or having certain previous service.

Judges --The Senate passed a bill to create 39 new federal judgeships.

Immunity --Senators began debate on a bill to empower Congressional committees to make witnesses immune from prosecution so they can be ordered to answer questions that otherwise might incriminate them. Some Senators feared the bill would allow wholesale escape from prosecution.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Freeze --Senate debate started on a bill to give the President power to freeze prices, wages and rents for 90 days in event of a grave emergency.

In The Committees

Statehood --The Senate Interior Committee voted 8-7 to roll Alaska statehood into the House-passed Hawaiian statehood bill and hold further hearings. In the House, a Subcommittee approved Alaska statehood legislation.

Pay --The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill to hike the salaries of Congressmen from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Shuffle --A plan to reorganize the Agriculture Department was opposed by Sen. Russell (D Ga.) and others as a "sweeping grant of power." Sen. Johnston (D S.C.) said the plan wouldn't save a dime.

Quotas --Witnesses for coal, rail, domestic oil and other industries backed the Simpson reciprocal trade bill provisions to limit imports of petroleum and petroleum products.

Fee --A retired New York executive named Vanderpoel, told House probbers that he paid \$50,000 to \$60,000 to "Dutchman" Grunewald in connection with an estate tax case about 13 years ago.

Foreign Aid --Administration officials, urging approval of the President's \$5.8 billion request for economic and military aid abroad, said about a fourth of it would finance "off-shore procurement" -- purchase abroad -- of arms equipment.

Voice --Chairman Hickenlooper (R Iowa) of a Subcommittee investigating the U.S. overseas information program said the Voice of America "should be strengthened in every practical way."

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Story of the Week...

THE FARM BLOC

Its Three Major Elements Still Hold The Farmer's Fate Through Their Guidance Of Congress; But Faces, Ideas Change, Solidarity Is Gone

The most important single acre of topsoil for America's six million farmers is located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., where harvests of farm legislation are produced each year.

This legislation is largely the work of a handful of men, in and out of Congress. They include champions of free enterprise as well as advocates of federal controls; Democrats and Republicans, and their backgrounds range from selling to farming.

These men make up the most important part of the so-called "farm bloc" -- that constantly shifting coalition of agricultural interests which has influenced every major piece of farm legislation since the early 1920's.

This year, more than in many others, farmers are looking to this group to see what sort of legislative crop it will turn up. For the months ahead will be crucial ones for farmers.

Troubles are brewing down on the farm -- troubles which will plague the Republican Congress until something is done about them.

SURPLUSES PILING UP

Huge surpluses of wheat and cotton are piling up in storage and new bumper crops are coming in. Many rural areas are showing the signs of a mild recession--falling land values, lower department store sales, a drop in turnover of autos.

Farmers are caught in a squeeze between increasing production and falling commodity prices. Farm income is lower than it has been in many months.

A flood of letters from farm areas indicates the writers are worried over such questions as these:

At what level will farm prices be supported after 1954? Will the present system of conservation payments be continued? What will happen to rural electrification and rural telephones under the Republicans? How can the farmer expand his market?

The Road Ahead

This survey indicates the three major parts of the farm bloc -- in Congress, among the farm groups, and within the Department of Agriculture -- are divided over basic philosophy, as well as details.

The question of whether to continue the federal controls which have been developed in agriculture over the last 20 years, modify them, or scrap them in favor of a laissez-faire farm policy, is one which must be settled by the present 83rd Congress.

Should large surpluses develop next fall, a showdown may be hastened. The coming months will be crucial in determining the political career of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, as well as the economic future of America's farmers, in the opinion of most members of the farm bloc.

Answering these questions will be a big job for the farm bloc. As it exists today, the bloc is largely different from that of 10 years ago. Most of the old standbys are gone -- Cotton Ed Smith, Arthur Capper, John H. Bankhead, Ed O'Neal and Earl Smith, to mention only a few.

NEW FACES, PHILOSOPHIES

In their places are new faces and new philosophies -- George D. Aiken, Clifford R. Hope, Clinton P. Anderson, Allan Kline, Herschel Newsom, Ezra Taft Benson, and many other spokesmen for the man who works on the soil.

Congress contributes importantly to the farm bloc but not all these names belong to Congressmen. Just a few steps from the Capitol, down Constitution Avenue, is the gleaming white Standard Oil Building, where the American Farm Bureau Federation has its Washington headquarters. Downtown, near the White House, are the buildings housing the National Farmers Union and the National Grange.

These and other farm organizations form a second major segment of the Washington agricultural picture.

A third element of the bloc is to be found in the big, sprawling Department of Agriculture, on the Mall, among Secretary Benson's top advisors.

SOLIDARITY IS GONE

Today, there seems to be no single set of answers to farmers' questions. Perhaps world unrest and other factors have made problems more complex, but the solidarity which once marked the farm bloc is missing. In Congress, of course, with dairy, oleo, livestock and poultry interests contending, there never was absolute unity.

But today there are divisions within the bloc over almost every major aspect of farm policy ... divisions which, should they grow deep enough, might threaten the success of the new Congress in developing an overall farm program.

Part of the bloc is inclined to go along with Secretary Benson and the Administration in a turn toward non-interference in farm economics. These interests believe that prices of things the farmers produce should be allowed to seek their "natural" level.

Others feel the Republicans should make good on President Eisenhower's campaign pledge "to continue through 1954 price supports on basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity." They also cite the GOP platform reference to "a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place."

PARITY BACKGROUND

The idea of "parity" -- guaranteeing farmers the same ratio between prices of things they buy and sell that existed between 1909 and 1914 -- first became law with the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933.

In 1938, mandatory price supports were required on wheat, corn and cotton at not less than 52 per cent and not more than 75 per cent of parity. During the war, in order to encourage expanded output, the so-called Steagall Amendment boosted this mandatory level to 90 per cent for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco and certain other products.

To forestall a postwar farm depression, these high supports were extended to Dec. 31, 1948. Since then, Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) have spearheaded the drive for a return to low, flexible supports. They have been backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives (although a strong faction within the Farm Bureau itself advocates high supports).

On the other side of the bloc the fight for high, rigid supports has been captained by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), in the Senate, and Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) in the House. This position has been supported mainly by the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Union Grain Terminal Federation.

Backers of low, flexible supports argue:

"High supports place undue reliance on public financial assistance and on efforts to restrict market supplies. Sound farm policy will stop seeking ever higher farm prices."

Advocates of high supports contend:

"Market controls exist today which were not present years ago. The present bipartisan program merely provides guarantees to farmers similar to those given business and labor."

The low, flexible supports champions won a partial victory with the Agricultural Act of 1948, sometimes called the Hope-Aiken bill, designed to legislate lower supports. However, there was sufficient political opposition to postpone flexible supports, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, Sen. Anderson's bill, stipulated that 90 per cent supports would be continued through 1954.

The support problem may not receive specific Congressional action until next year. In the meantime there is little choice but to continue bolstering farm prices at present levels.

FOREIGN TRADE, IMPORTS

Another leading issue creating dissension within the farm bloc has to do with foreign trade and import controls. Obviously, one answer to the farmer's present difficulties would be to expand his markets overseas. In order to buy his products, however, foreign customers need dollars -- dollars which they can obtain only if the U.S. lowers import barriers.

Tobacco and cotton growers in the South, as well as wheat producers in the West, are pressing their Congressmen for legislation guaranteeing greater export outlets. Northeastern and north-central dairy men and their representatives, on the other hand, are primarily concerned over the need for keeping out of this nation price-depressing imports of butter and cheese.

This issue must be met before the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act expires June 12. Therefore, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee has been conducting hearings with a view to developing some kind of foreign trade program acceptable to all segments of agriculture.

WHERE BLOC SPLITS

Some other issues tending to split the farm bloc include:

Farm credit. Big government agencies have lent farmers billions for mortgages, market and processing loans, crop and cooperative loans. These have been at low interest rates, saving farmers a great deal of money.

Today, the American Farm Bureau Federation, along with the Grange and some Congressmen, wants federal money retired and private capital substituted. Opposed are the National Farmers Union and its supporters in Congress.

Conservation. Under the present program of agricultural conservation payments, farmers are subsidized for lime, fertilizer, and certain other materials used in soil-building practices. The Farm Bureau is seeking substantial cuts in these payments; Farmers Union strongly opposes this.

Rural electrification. The government has entered the power field with the Rural Electrification Administration, designed to supply electricity to farms at lower rates than private utilities are able to offer. Support for REA comes from Farmers Union and a large body of legislators in both houses. However, certain groups would like to see REA loans reduced and a large part of the program gradually turned over to private utilities.

How these basic cleavages in farm bloc thinking are reconciled, is of prime interest, not only to farmers themselves, but to the rest of the economy as well.

"It is hardly necessary today to point out that farm and city well-being go hand in hand," Sen. Aiken told CQ. "Without purchasing power in the hands of workers, farmers could find no markets. Without the production and purchasing power of farmers the entire economy would come to a halt."

While the farm bloc is troubled by dissension within its ranks, it is weaker in another important respect than in the old days. Ten years ago, Kenneth Crawford wrote in his book, The Pressure Boys: "Once the farm organizations stand united they can get anything out of Congress short of good growing weather."

Most Congressmen and farm-group officials feel this is no longer as true as it once was. Farm organizations have apparently lost some of their influence over the last decade, when it comes to swaying votes in Congress. However, it is believed that this may be merely a temporary development, occasioned by lack of unity in the bloc.

RIGHT FROM "GRASSROOTS"

Some key farm-state Senators say rapid growth of the groups has brought in members of widely diverse viewpoints. Too, there has been a tendency by some farm-group leaders to "buck" popular farm thinking, due to sincere conviction.

Because of this development, say the farm specialists, the really important pressures on farm-state Congressmen today "comes right from the grassroots."

Farmers themselves are apparently divided over most of the issues troubling the farm bloc in Washington. "Farmers used to vote Democratic in bad times, Republican during prosperity. Now the pattern isn't so clear," said one Senator.

"To many farmers -- despite the bipartisan nature of the present farm program -- Democrats have become associated with controls, Republicans with free enterprise. Most farmers favor free enterprise; still, they don't want to scrap the present program until a demonstrably better one is produced."

STRENGTH IN CONGRESS

Today, the main strength of the farm bloc seems to lie in Congress. "Farm-state Congressmen may be mavericks, and they may have serious differences," observed one farm leader. "But when the chips are down, they all stick up for agriculture against the business-and labor-minded members."

An example was passage of the Hope-Aiken Agricultural Act of 1948, embodying the principle of low, flexible

supports. At this time, many backers of 90 per cent supports compromised and voted for the bill, because they felt that otherwise its passage would be stymied and farmers might not get any price supports at all.

In this underlying unity of the Congressional bloc as well as in the farm organizations, apparently lies the hope of the man on the farm, who is looking to both for a solution of his immediate financial troubles and for a permanent farm program.

On The Senate Side

The Senate farm bloc has been termed "a shotgun marriage dictated by economic necessity." To illustrate why:

Cotton economics dominate the thinking of most Southern Senators. These usually work closely with wheat-state Senators, since both commodities are frequently in surplus. Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Milton Young (R N.D.) frequently team up for 90 per cent supports and adequate appropriations for the Agriculture Department.

On the other hand, Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), representing a dairy and poultry area, votes with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), from a livestock region, for low, flexible supports. Both men represent farmers interested in cheap feed.

It is difficult to pin down all the members who, from time to time, play a part in this coalition. Fringe members change from day to day according to log-rolling needs of the moment. However, there is a solid core of farm experts in the bloc.

Kingpins of the coalition, in terms of seniority in the field, are Sens. Aiken, Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Russell.

AIKEN -- COMMITTEE'S TOP MAN

Genial, homespun, George Aiken, top man in rank as head of the Agriculture Committee, comes from a region not commonly thought of as agricultural. His main farm experience was gained from operating a nursery enterprise. Nevertheless, he has authored some of the major farm legislation of the past 10 years.

Aiken is perhaps best known as backer of the 1948 flexible-support Act. The Senate passed this in the early morning hours of a dramatic 80th Congress session -- but supports remain a Congressional and political issue that will flare anew in 1954.

The Vermont Senator still favors this system, with some qualifications. "Today we need 90 per cent supports on wheat and cotton, because the government has asked farmers to produce record-breaking amounts," he told CQ. "This Administration should use every means to maintain a prosperous agriculture, including high supports if all other means fail."

Aiken is a consistent advocate of soil conservation, and opposes reducing the present government payments for this purpose "unless other federal programs are cut as well." His state is said to be the only one which has memorialized Congress to continue agricultural conservation payments.

From 1931 until he reached the Senate, Aiken rose steadily in politics, from town representative to lieutenant governor, then governor of Vermont.

Other legislation sponsored by Aiken: Extension of crop insurance in 1949 (he currently has a similar bill in, S 1367; the 1947 Act granting the Commodity Credit Corporation a permanent charter; a food allotment measure written along the lines of the old Food Stamp Plan (Aiken plans to reintroduce it in the present session), and the amendment providing for a rural telephone program.

When the Republicans won last November, Aiken took over Chairmanship of the committee from Sen. Ellender, head of the group during the previous Congress.

Ellender is one of the two remaining members of the Senate farm bloc of the 1930's (Russell is the other). He was elected to the Senate in 1936, after a successful legal career which led him from the post of district attorney in Terrebonne Parish to the speakership of his state's House of Representatives. Since then, he has won a reputation as being one of the bloc's hardest-hitting, most outspoken members, who usually gives farm-organization leaders the roughest going-over when they testify at committee sessions.

SPONSORED 1938 ACT

Only two years after coming to the Senate, Ellender co-sponsored the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and played a leading part in guiding that measure through the Senate. This law was the first to require mandatory price supports on farm commodities. He also co-sponsored the original Rural Electrification Act, and other basic farm legislation. Today he is respected as one of the Senate's foremost farm authorities.

A plaque in Ellender's office reads: "Proper Management Makes Woodlands Pay." This is indicative of his deep interest in conservation, not only of woodlands, but of all the nation's topsoil.

The Louisiana Senator is somewhat worried over the present status of the Agricultural Conservation Payments program (last year, ACP squeezed through the Senate with an appropriation of \$225,000. Secretary Benson is now requesting a cut to \$140,000).

"I'm thinking in terms of farming for the future," he told CQ. "We're now losing about 500,000 acres of land each year through erosion. In 25 years, with present living standards, the nation will need 60 million acres. At the present rate of loss we'll have only 45 million. The only answer lies in a strong ACP program now."

Along with other Southern Senators on the Agriculture Committee, excepting Sens. Anderson and Holland, Ellender feels that rigid, 90 per cent supports should be continued on basic commodities. He believes that a policy of non-interference in farming would lead to surpluses which only necessitate the reimposition of controls.

RUSSELL STEERS COALITION

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) is known in Congressional circles as one of the most powerful members of the farm bloc. As leader of the Southern members, he

is their go-between in dealing with Republicans on farm and other issues. He frequently decides in which direction the farm coalition will shift on important farm problems.

For many years, Russell played a key role, as Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, in writing farm legislation. This role devolved upon him because Cotton Ed Smith, then head of the Agriculture Committee, often was unable to get a quorum of his group to agree. Russell then was a member of both the Agriculture and Appropriations Committees.

It was Russell who, one day in 1939, wrote out in longhand a definition for a parity formula, which became the basis for the subsequent law. He sponsored legislation making the School Lunch Program permanent. The Georgian also co-sponsored the Tennessee Valley and Rural Electrification legislation.

Today, he can be counted upon to throw his power in favor of 90 per cent supports, and against Secretary Benson's proposed reorganization of the Department of Agriculture (he feels this move would place "too much authority" in the Secretary's hands).

YOUNG--ACTIVE FARMER

Occupying Russell's former position as head of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, is Milton R. Young (R N.D.). Few, if any, members of the bloc can top Young's experience in farming. An active farmer until his appointment to the Senate, Young is a leading advocate of 90 per cent supports.

He is also a foremost tariff protectionist, fighting for higher import duties on farm products. "Tariff protection on agricultural commodities is only one-half that enjoyed by industry; this situation must be improved," he told CQ.

Third ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee, Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) is mainly concerned these days over the effects of high production costs on young farm operators.

"Until such time as these costs level off, I will support 90 per cent for agriculture," he said.

An influential Democrat who agrees with Thye on this issue is Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), whose name is on most of the important cotton legislation of the last decade.

As ringleader of the cotton bloc, Eastland is currently pushing a plan for expanding exports of farm commodities. Under this plan, import customs paid by foreign nations in this country would be refunded, on condition that they be used to buy U.S. farm products. This plan is now under study.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), author of the Cotton Products Identification Bill, works closely with Eastland and Russell in any problem involving the farmer. Hill helped to pioneer TVA, REA, and co-authored the Hill Burton Hospital Act, which gives rural areas aid for hospital construction.

Tall, bespectacled Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), former Secretary of Agriculture, has been conferring with Secretary Benson, urging him to "free" farmers

from the "shackles" of 90 per cent price supports. Anderson argues that low farm prices result from over-production. "What we need is an adjustment in production before the surpluses accumulate," he says. High prices make this impossible, Anderson feels.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), known as the Senate expert on fruits and vegetables, also supports the low-price position. "We can't afford to make political capital out of farm supports," he told CQ. Holland wrote an amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Act, designed to encourage vegetable exports.

Other key Democrats in the farm coalition include Sens. Clyde R. Hoey, a North Carolinian who came to the Senate in 1945 and selected the Agriculture Committee "because a North Carolinian hadn't sat there for 50 years"; Olin D. Johnston and Burnet Maybank of South Carolina, both keenly interested in tobacco, cotton and peanut problems; John J. Sparkman, the ex-vice-presidential candidate from Alabama, whose main forte is farm tenancy and aids to small farmers; James E. Murray of Montana, and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, both consistent fighters for 90 per cent supports.

On the Republican side, mention should be made of Sens. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, who led the Senate fight for passage of the Anderson Act of 1949; Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, who favors low, flexible supports; Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho, who is co-sponsoring the Mundt bill to impose tariffs on certain farm commodities under price support; and William Langer of North Dakota.

The House Bloc

A poll of the House farm coalition would seem to indicate that a far smaller percentage of its membership is made up of agricultural experts than is true of the Senate. Top-ranking, in terms of official position and, in some opinions, of knowledge of farming, is Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.).

Hope has had plenty of chance to learn farm problems first-hand, since he represents a District (Fifth) which is almost completely agricultural. He is frequently mentioned as a possible Secretary of Agriculture if Mr. Benson should vacate that post.

The talkative, energetic Kansan supports 90 per cent of parity, but he made it clear to CQ that "we may have to make a downward adjustment should a peace-time economy return."

As Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Hope has worked for unanimity among that group's members on most major farm issues. Two exceptions were the Brannan Plan and repeal of taxes on manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in 1948. With Committee membership sharply divided, Hope entered the fray himself, branding the Brannan Plan a "something for everybody" scheme which would lead to "socialized agriculture." He opposed the oleo tax repeal.

Hope is currently pushing a two-price program for wheat, cotton and other export crops, designed to expand their foreign markets.

The man Hope displaced as Chairman is Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), now ranking minority member of the

Committee. An urbane lawyer, Cooley has been instrumental in the passage of acreage allotment and marketing quota laws.

Last year, he authored a bill extending high price supports, which passed the House 207-121. This represented a defeat for the Farm Bureau and the Grange, both of which had fought to block the measure.

The second ranking minority member of the Committee, W. R. Poage (D Tex.) is widely respected as an expert on rural electrification and soil conservation.

WHITTEN--LEADS SOUTHERN BLOC

In the House, leadership of the Southern bloc falls largely to Jamie L. Whitten, hard-working 43-year-old Democrat from Mississippi. Whitten, whose farm interests have been described as "surprisingly diversified," plays the same role in the House as Sen. Russell fills in the upper chamber. Like Russell, he favors support at 90 per cent. Whitten entered the Mississippi legislature at 21. In the House since 1941, he has, in the words of a colleague, "a big future" in the farm policy field.

"Farmers' costs have hit an all-time peak," Whitten emphasized to CQ. "Forty years ago, if a farmer didn't make a dime, it took him about nine years to lose his farm. Now, with every cent in machinery and equipment, he can lose it in two years. That's why we need high price supports."

Whitten is currently proposing a sliding-scale tariff, to add just enough to the price of each imported farm commodity to bring it up to the domestic level.

As Chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) wields an important influence. Andersen has helped promote research on foot and mouth disease. He favors Secretary Benson's plan for the reorganization of the Agriculture Department. And Andersen is a "strong supporter" of the international wheat agreement.

Andersen's Republican colleague from Minnesota, August H. Andrensen, has been most active in the dairy field, promoting, in addition to other measures, legislation supported by the National Milk Producers Federation. However, he has recently shown an increasing interest in more general farm problems.

Other key members of the House farm coalition (which is not bound together as tightly as that in the Senate) include Reps. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.), Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), Carl Albert (D Okla.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), William S. Hill (R Colo.) and Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa).

WITHIN THE ORGANIZATIONS

Farm Bureau

Kingpin of the farm organizations is the American Farm Bureau Federation. Created in 1919, the Farm Bureau has grown to the point where it represents some one and a quarter million farm families. It is generally conceded to have the strongest organization of any farm group.

The Bureau's thick-carpeted offices in the Standard Oil Building resemble those of a modern corporation. Its critics charge that this is appropriate, that the organization is the "NAM of agriculture," speaking primarily for the large farmers of the nation. AFBF leaders deny this.

Several times each month a powerful-looking, dark-haired man drops into the Bureau's Washington headquarters. He is Allan Kline, AFBF president since 1947. Kline, an Iowa hog grower who started with 240 acres of only fair land and became one of the leading farmers of his state, is universally respected as one of the top-ranking farm leaders.

Back in the days of Ed O'Neal, the Farm Bureau fought for 90 per cent price supports. After O'Neal broke with President Roosevelt and Henry Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, the Bureau swung its support toward a free-market system of price supports. Kline has intensified and dramatized this trend.

Kline feels that an insistence on ever-higher support for farmers will jeopardize the entire farm program. "We must have an open mind," he says, "in searching for the best agricultural policy."

This stand has caused bitter disagreement within Farm Bureau ranks. The Southern wing, led by such men as Walter Randolph, head of the Alabama Farm Bureau, and H. L. "Tiny" Wingate, chief of Georgia's Farm Bureau, are staunch backers of 90 per cent supports for their tobacco and cotton growers. Last year, when the Cooley measure to extend high supports was introduced, Wingate and other southern Farm Bureau men came to Washington to drum up support for it, despite AFBF's opposition to the proposal.

PRESENT OBJECTIVES

Main objectives of the Farm Bureau this year are: A balanced budget; low, flexible supports for farmers; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements; and reduction of funds appropriated for the Mutual Security Administration.

This year, according to officials, the Federation may take an even more active interest in legislation than last year, when it "participated" in about 89 separate measures. "Participation" includes testimony, letters and wires to Congressmen and direct contacts on the Hill.

This work is done by Kline himself, and by his staff including: Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer; Jack C. Lynn, legislative director; Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director; Frank K. Woolley, legislative counsel; and Hugh Hall and Kenneth Ingwalson, legislative assistants.

For many years, a continuing feud has existed between the Farm Bureau and Farmers' Union. AFBF officials have accused NFU of being dominated by "left-wing, CIO elements." Spokesmen for NFU retort that, through tie-ins with such outfits as the Agriculture Committee of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, the Farm Film Foundation and the Foundation for Economic Education, the Farm Bureau is "combined" with big business.

Critics of the Farm Bureau point out that last year it failed to defeat measures extending high supports, and was unsuccessful in efforts to put through cuts in the agricultural budget. However, most of them say that AFBF is still the most influential farm group on the Hill. Also, local units of the organization play an important part in helping elect or defeat members of Congress. In short, the consensus is that, as a lobby, AFBF has had setbacks but still commands Capitol attention.

Farmers Union

In 1902 nine farmers organized the Texas Farmers Union. Today the National Farmers Union, with headquarters in Denver, boasts a membership of 200,000 farmers and, according to its president, James Patton, is "rolling ahead stronger than ever" under the Eisenhower Administration.

Claiming to represent primarily the small farmer, the Union is fighting not only to keep the present 90 per cent supports but to boost them to 100 per cent of parity. It also is opposing Secretary Benson's announced policy of curtailing conservation payments, funds for the rural electrification program, and government-supported crop insurance.

Even detractors of Farmers Union admit that it has an effective method of lobbying. This consists of reaching farmers right on the farm, through a hard-hitting series of newsletters, magazines and speeches.

The fact that Congressional sentiment right now seems to favor high supports cannot be attributed to the Union's influence on the Hill. However, the group's officials take credit for introduction and passage of last year's bills to extend high supports. "We have the most friendly relationship with Congress now of any time during my 15 years as president," Patton told CQ.

Patton, a former dirt farmer and insurance salesman, spends most of his time in Washington when he isn't speaking around the country, arousing his listeners to the "purge of dirt farmers" being "threatened" by Benson.

Two one-time dirt farmers recently "purged" by Mr. Benson have joined the Farmers Union staff. They are Gus F. Geissler, former head of the Production and Marketing Administration and Emery E. Jacobs, an ex-area PMA director. Geissler will head up an NFU organizing drive for new members, and will have occasional contacts with Congress. He is regarded as a possible successor to Patton, whenever the latter retires as president.

Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture, is now working for the organization as its legal counsel. Brannan was friendly to Farmers Union programs during his government days. He now has a law firm in Denver, with the Union as a client.

Like the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union family has its internal squabbles. These arise chiefly between the extreme left-wing elements and the more middle-of-the-road leadership. Several years ago the group eliminated some of its more radical members. One of the main thorns in its side at present is Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, who backed the Progressive movement headed by Henry Wallace.

A great deal of the Farmers Union drive is supplied by the Washington staff, including Robert Lewis, editor of NFU publications, and John Baker and Angus MacDonald, legislative representatives.

National Grange

Visitors to the National Grange offices are likely to notice a white-haired man, in shirt-sleeves, working quietly away at a desk in one of the front rooms. He is Herschel Newsom, Master of the Grange since 1950, who is busy these days trying to figure out how farmers can meet increasing costs and recapture foreign markets.

The Grange has changed a lot since it was organized in 1867, to fight "railroad monopolies." Today it is perhaps the most conservative farm organization, with 860,000 members. However, it still retains its fraternal principles of organization.

Today, Newsom and other Grange officers are chiefly worried by the threat of "socialized agriculture", which, they are convinced, has great force. "The Republicans have to deliver this time, or this threat will become greater than ever," Newsom told CQ.

To meet this "socialization" threat, the Grange is partly counting on its strong community organization. Frequent meetings of farm-family members, yearly contests between local granges to see which can build the best communities, and active county units, all provide vehicles for "briefing" farmers on Grange policies.

This year, these include cutting out agricultural conservation payments and reduction of the farm budget below even Secretary Benson's recommendations; a two-price system under which farm goods would be exported at a lower price than that on the domestic market; and support of Secretary Benson's plan for reorganizing the Agriculture Department.

These objectives are plugged through bulletins to state officials, testimony at hearings, and bills drafted in the Grange office.

The information end is handled by Roy Battles, a former radio man who is now director of Grange publicity. Most legislative work is done by Jess Saunders, an old-timer in the Grange.

Once the Grange frequently cooperated with the Farm Bureau and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives in developing joint policy on a formal basis. Today, this is done informally and behind the scenes, but probably more frequently. Grange officials are now considering calling a joint meeting to work out a new farm program for submission to Congress.

Milk Producers

When dairy legislation comes up, most of the influence exerted on Capitol Hill comes from the National Milk Producers Federation. One of the five largest national farm groups in the nation, the Federation membership includes 460,000 dairy farm families in 46 states.

Charles Holman, president of the Federation for 20 years, is an ex-journalist who has been around Washington longer than any other major farm leader. "We're the leaders, and have been for 25 years, in tariff legislation affecting farmers," he told CQ.

Industry, Agriculture Join

Some industry and farm groups find common meeting-ground these days in private circles as well as official ones. They are uniting to combat tariff reductions through the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Export-Import Policy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 399). In this newly-formed group, the National Milk Producers Federation and the Dairy Industry Committee are joining with Kimberly Clark Corporation, the Diamond Match Company and others to promote "necessary" import restrictions.

A focal point for those who desire a freer farm economy is provided by the Agricultural Department of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This unit is designed "to build better relations between farmers and businessmen," according to an official. It is also active in opposing "payment of generalized federal subsidies to farmers, processors or consumers," and in promoting flexible farm supports. Its head is William B. Garver, formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago.

The Association of American Railroads maintains an agricultural section which coordinates the work of member railroads in promoting agricultural development and, incidentally, friendly farmer-railroad relations. This unit is run by Don Parel, one-time Secretary for the Farm Bureau.

Still another vehicle for industry-farm collaboration is the National Highway Users Conference, through which farm groups and large corporations and trade associations work together for road improvement.

In 1950 the Federation lost a crucial battle with passage of the law removing taxes on manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and permitting sale of colored oleo. It is currently resisting the use of vegetable oils in manufacture of ice cream.

The Federation is also presently fighting for retention of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act, limiting imports of cheese and other dairy products.

Most of NMPF's legislative work is done by Marion R. Garstang, Counsel; H. Willis Tobler, legislative representative formerly with the Farm Bureau; and Mrs. J. Lanning Taylor, director of education.

Co-op Council

The same office building which houses the Grange also provides space for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. The Council's best-known alumnus today is Ezra Taft Benson, former Executive Secretary of the group.

The type of co-op represented by the Council is, according to officials, a big-business enterprise. More than half of all farmers deal with co-ops, says the Agriculture Department. Few farm products are untouched by co-ops at some stage. The Council now includes 110 regional and state federations of local organizations which, in turn, have more than 2.6 million individual members.

Although the Council attempts to influence legislation, it does not participate in elections. Its activities

on the Hill are handled by L. James Harmanson, counsel for the organization. Frank W. Hussey, a Maine potato farmer who is president of Maine Potato Growers, Inc. and head of the Maine Farm Bureau, is also president of the Council ("our membership includes all of the other farm organizations").

Executive vice president is Homer L. Brinkley, president of the group in 1944, and currently general manager of the American Rice Growers Cooperative Association.

Other Organizations

The "baby" of the farm groups is the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, formed in 1942 by a group of co-ops "seeking to offset the pressure" of private utilities. Headed by Clyde Ellis, a 44-year-old Arkansas lawyer who served two terms in the House of Representatives as a Democrat, the group has played an active part in promoting rural electrification. It also supports adequate funds for TVA.

Another important element of the farm bloc is the Federation of Grain Cooperatives. One leading member of the Federation is the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, a group with a close "fraternal" link to National Farmers Union and a contributor to the latter.

M. William Thatcher, the unorthodox, white-haired grain operator who heads the Association, had a stormy visit with President Eisenhower March 27, following which he told reporters that he and the Chief Executive were "in complete disagreement" over price supports.

Thatcher and his organization are insisting on "sustaining and expanding the present 90 per cent supports." The President, said Thatcher, was "quite vehement" in opposing use of federal laws to bring about acreage restrictions or marketing quotas to protect farmers who raise crops in surplus.

Washington representative for the Association is a heavy-set, gray-haired man widely respected within the farm bloc. He is Roy Hendrickson, who came to the Capital as a newspaper reporter and became director of the wartime Food Distribution Administration within the Agriculture Department. Hendrickson, regarded as one of the ablest operators on the Hill, has extensive friendships with Congressmen.

COTTON INTERESTS

Plugging for the cotton interests is the assignment of the National Cotton Council. Organized in 1938, after cotton prices had hit bottom, the Council's main goal is to increase cotton consumption through advertising, research, and -- last but not least -- legislative activity.

The Council covers seven major segments of the industry: Planter, farmer, ginner, warehouseman, merchant, crusher and spinner. Its policies are determined by a two-thirds vote of each segment.

A Texas cotton grower named Harold Young heads the group. However, its legislative course is mainly steered by an able University of Virginia graduate named W. Ray Blake, who holds the post of vice president. The Council "advises on cotton legislation."

It provides another focal point for interlocking memberships between the farm groups. Two of its most important vice presidents, for example, are Walter Randolph and "Tiny" Wingate, presidents of the Alabama and Georgia Farm Bureaus, respectively.

A roll-call of the other commodity blocs within the farm bloc would be an extensive one. They range from sugar to tung nuts, and their representatives are just as active in the high-ceilinged offices of Senators and Representatives as are those of the larger organizations.

Benson's Advisers

At present, that element of the farm bloc most widely represented in the circle of top advisers around Secretary Benson, is a fringe one, composed of agricultural processing industries.

Some of these advisers are to be found on the 15-man National Agricultural Advisory Committee, named to meet regularly and advise the Secretary on key farm matters.

Chairman of this group is William I. Myers, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and also widely regarded as dean of the nation's farm economists.

Myers has important industrial, as well as agricultural, connections. He is a director of the following companies: Continental Can, U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Insular Lumber, New York State Electric and Gas (a \$60-million yearly utility), Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., and Avco Manufacturing Corporation. He also is an adviser to the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association.

Myers, who most farm groups credit with having participated in the selection of Benson as Secretary, is a leading advocate of a free market in agriculture. He is especially known for his opposition to federal price controls and economic stabilization programs. Price supports, in the Myers philosophy, are primarily for emergency use, to keep a recession from dropping into a depression.

OTHER GROUP MEMBERS

Today the Myers influence is strong, both within the Committee and the Agriculture Department. Other top members of the advisory group are:

Jesse Tapp, vice president of the Bank of America in San Francisco, and ex-president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.; Carl Farrington, vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., a big-line elevator concern in Minnesota; Robert R. Coker, a seedsman who is vice president of the Hartsville Oil Mill (Hartsville, S.C.) and director of the Bank of Hartsville, the Hartsville Cotton Mill, the Palmetto Oil Co., Sonoco Products Co., the Greenville Cotton Oil Co., and Egypt Farms Co.;

Homer Davidson, vice president of American Meat Institute; D. W. Brooks, former president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, general manager of the Cotton Products Association of Atlanta, director of the Carolina Cotton Mills, and member of the Textile Industry Advisory Committee; and Albert Mitchell, well-to-do rancher.

One of Secretary Benson's temporary advisers and trouble-shooters on farm problems has been Karl Butler, a consultant for Avco Manufacturing and an adherent of the Myers philosophy. When Benson first came to Washington, he had a temporary suite in the new World Center Building, where Avco's Washington offices are located. At that time, Butler helped him in getting oriented to his new job.

Within the Department, one of Benson's closest advisers is True D. Morse, undersecretary. Morse is editor and originator of Doane's Agricultural Service in St. Louis. This is an agency which issues a farm-management letter and manages farms over the nation. J. Howard Doane, the owner, is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee.

On April 23, Morse and another Department official, John H. Davis, Director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, addressed a meeting of the Newspaper Farm Editors Association, in the Department, at which they reportedly spoke of the difficulties inherent in high supports, and their tendency to keep inefficient marginal farmers in business.

These remarks aroused protests from Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) and other Congressmen.

Both Morse and Davis (who is former executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives) are outspoken advocates of a freer farm economy.

The new CCC Director is sometimes confused with John C. Davis, new Administrative Assistant to the Secretary. The latter Davis is a former farm editor for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a vigorous crusader for the elimination of subsidies and "bureaucracy."

In 1952 Davis published a book called "Top Man On the Totem Pole," in which he declared, "The American farmer today is the top man on the nation's economic totem pole ... If the time ever comes when the farmer is controlled by bureaucracy ... our freedom and enterprise is dead ... That day is in sight."

Another official close to Benson is Don Paarlberg, economic adviser. Paarlberg is a former assistant professor at Purdue University, who is also an opponent of federal controls in agriculture.

On Oct. 1, 1951, he delivered an address before the National Egg Products Association, in Chicago, entitled, "The Case Against Farm Price Supports." The body of his talk backed up his opening sentence: "Price supports for farm products are based on the assumption that a dollar is worth more in the pocket of a farmer than in the pocket of anyone else."

Among the men who advised Benson while he was just getting organized was James McConnell, general manager of the influential Grain League Federation in New York State, and contributor to the Foundation for Economic Education. McConnell is another free-market proponent.

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER

The name of Milton Eisenhower is another which must be taken into account in any review of the present farm picture.

Farm bloc members believe that Milton Eisenhower finds time to advise the Chief Executive on farm matters, even though he has been busy with other activities. Assignments include a South American good-will tour.

"Milton is an enigma on farm policy," a key Senator told CQ. "However, he is generally regarded as thinking along somewhat the same lines as George Aiken (in favor of low supports and less control), without being as conservative as Dean Myers."

During his service in the Department of Agriculture, Eisenhower was instrumental in setting up many of the agencies which Benson is now proposing to re-organize.

USDA REORGANIZATION

Farm-bloc Congressmen are about to decide what to do with a red-hot potato: The President's plan for reorganizing the Agriculture Department.

Certain Democratic Senators are spearheading a drive to kill the plan, which would give Secretary of Agriculture Benson broad powers to change present farm programs.

Public hearings on a motion to reject the plan opened May 12 before the Senate Government Operations Committee, with Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) presiding.

Among those lining up against the plan as hearings began were Democratic Sens. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.).

However, the battle over the plan was expected to transcend party lines, with Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry saying prospects for the plan "right now are not good."

The reorganization plan would transfer directly to the Secretary the authority now delegated by law to such agencies as the Rural Electrification Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, and Forest Service.

LIKE HOOVER, TRUMAN PLANS

This plan, sent to Congress April 9, is much like the one proposed by the Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Government, and similar to that submitted by ex-President Truman in 1950 and turned down by Congress.

Among the farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange support most of the plan's features, while the National Farmers Union claims that it might allow "Wall Street hayseeds" to influence federal farm programs.

These "hayseeds" are the interests seeking dismantling of REA and transfer of conservation and production work away from farmer-committees, the Union charges.

Secretary Benson already has reshuffled some functions and agencies within his department, but the pending plan would give him expanded authority and two additional secretaries.

Unless Congress Acts First

39 PRESIDENTIAL POWERS TO DIE JULY 1

Thirty-nine of the President's war-time emergency powers will expire July 1 unless Congress again acts to extend them. The emergency powers were to lapse April 1, but Congress granted a three-month extension to give the new Administration time to draft recommendations to extend, amend or make the powers permanent.

Thirty-one of the 39 emergency provisions relate to the Defense Department, and the House Armed Services Committee has already received proposals for the disposition of some of them. The Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, the Veterans' Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency also are concerned with the future status of the emergency powers.

Most of the laws under which emergency Presidential power was granted were effective only as long as a state of war, or the national emergencies proclaimed in 1939 and 1941, existed. On April 28, 1952, the Pacific phase of World War II officially ended as the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the United States became effective. As a result, some 155 emergency laws went out of effect.

In February, 1952, former President Truman called on Congress to extend about 60 of the emergency powers due to expire, and the legislators came through with four stop-gap extensions. Mr. Truman said that while the Korean conflict was not a war, these emergency powers should be continued "in the interest of national security."

SOME POWERS DROPPED

In July, 1952, Congress passed the Emergency Powers Continuation Act, extending some 45 of the requested 60 emergency provisions until six months after the national emergency proclaimed in 1950 at the outbreak of the Korean conflict, but not beyond April 1, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1952, Vol. VIII, pp. 237-8).

The powers discontinued at that time included authority to take control of the transportation system in time of war, to permit persons in the armed forces to vote by mail, and the liability of inductees to serve in reserve components and be ordered to active duty in time of war.

This year, the 83rd Congress went into action just before the April 1 expiration date. Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a measure (H J Res 226) to extend 39 of the 45 powers to July 1. The other six were allowed to expire. The Committee reported that the Defense Department requested the 90-day continuance "as part of its legislative program for 1953."

The resolution was passed by the House and Senate on voice votes March 25 and 27 and became law March 31. It extended for 90 days the federal government's emergency powers to (some of the 39 powers are combined in this listing):

Acquire and operate buildings and facilities relating to "procurement or construction of items authorized in connection with the prosecution of war."

- Inspect plants and audit books of war contractors
- Destroy records situated abroad during war or when hostile action appears imminent
- Provide for defense installations for manufacture and storage of military equipment
- Provide for entertainment and instruction of Army and Air Force enlisted personnel.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

Authorize settlement of foreign claims in time of war by any commission appointed for the purpose

Operate farms and plantations outside the U.S. for provisioning of troops

Designate pay and allowances of certain missing persons, and control movement of dependents and household goods of missing, dead or injured military personnel

Accept without supporting vouchers officers' certificates for pay and allowance accounts

Suspend the ban against payment of deposits and interest of enlisted men until final discharge

Prohibit photographing, mapping, etc., of military and naval installations and equipment, regardless of intent

Continue use of existing housing under the Lanham Act

Make sales to civilians at Naval stations and PX's within the U.S. when private services are not available

Authorize use by the VA of its automobiles to transport employees when public transportation is inadequate

Permit foreign exchange transaction for the benefit of armed forces personnel

Allow free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders

Utilize the American Red Cross to aid armed forces

Establish priority for transportation of troops and materials of war in time of war

Establish priority for transportation of all commodities essential to national defense and security in time of war and threatened war

Acquire domestic or foreign merchant vessels

Impose greater penalties for disclosing defense information, sabotage, making defective war materials and spreading false reports to hinder the armed forces

Adjust royalties for use of inventions

Use retired personnel as Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructors

Suspend discharge purchases by enlisted personnel

Continue appointments of officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force

Extend time limit for filing of claims incident to the non-combat activities of armed forces in the Korean war.

Compensate U.S. civilian employees outside the U.S. for injuries or death from "war-risk hazards," and to declare death or disability after capture by enemy a result of performance of duty

Authorize service flags and lapel buttons

Grant preferences to veterans for farm housing loans and for available federally owned housing

Grant armed-service-officer rights to Coast and Geodetic Survey officers assigned with forces to hazardous areas

Exclude tort claims arising from combat activities
Suspend ban on financial transactions with governments at war with one another.

weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

(MAY 6-12)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1847....5/6/53. Require Secretary of Agriculture to continue to utilize the services of local and state committees in carrying out farm price support and crop insurance programs. Agriculture.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5051....5/7/53. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as amended to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands to private persons for purposes not inconsistent with title III of the act. Agriculture.

Appropriations

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 5145....5/12/53. Establish a Commission on Tax Policy to study various methods for limiting the taxing, appropriating, spending and borrowing powers of the government. Ways and Means.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5136....5/12/53. Establish a National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1866....5/12/53. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to identify the drug known as aureomycin by its chemical name, chlortetracycline. Labor.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 5097....5/11/53. Repeal those provisions of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 which reduce amount of a railroad annuity or pension when individual or his spouse is entitled to certain insurance benefits under Social Security Act. Commerce.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 5041....5/6/53. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to ministers of religion. Ways and Means.

HALE (R Maine) HR 5055....5/7/53. Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards. Commerce.

REES (R Kan.) HR 5065....5/7/53. Similar to CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa), HR 5097.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5069....5/7/53. Prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Commerce.

HOUSING

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1864....5/12/53. Amend Housing Act of 1949 to permit Housing Administrator to enter into capital grant contracts not exceeding \$35 million but without regard to 10 per cent limitation. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1848....5/6/53. Amend National Housing Act to provide penalties for certain frauds in connection with this act. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 5064....5/7/53. Authorize return, to estate of certain decedents, of property and interests devised or bequeathed to, or inherited by, certain persons ineligible for return thereof under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Res 231....5/7/53. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of "elections" which were held in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia in 1940 and other circumstances which led to "incorporation" of those countries into the Soviet Union. Rules.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Con Res 97....5/7/53. Express friendship of the U.S. for the Slovak people. Foreign Affairs.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1849....5/7/53. Authorize transfer of local board jurisdiction for certain individuals registered pursuant to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Armed Services.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 5142....5/12/53. Provide that where the father of a family has died as a result of military service, the sole surviving son shall not be inducted for military service. Armed Services.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5108....5/11/53. Amend act providing for settlement of war claims to make it applicable in time of armed conflict as well as in time of war. Judiciary.

VETERANS

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 5138....5/12/53. Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 to provide that in absence of designation of beneficiary thereunder by a person having national service life insurance, the beneficiary shall be the designated beneficiary of any indemnity payable under such act. Veterans.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) (by request) HR 5139....5/12/53. Incorporate Wounded Combat Veterans, now known as the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 5140....5/12/53. Provide that certain veterans who served during Spanish-American War and who were erroneously discharged for fraudulent enlistment shall be credited with increased periods of active military or naval service. Veterans.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5143....5/12/53. Provide a method whereby wartime service can be established in case of veterans of Spanish-American War whose records cannot be found. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1867....5/12/53. Provide for issuance of special series of stamps in commemoration of life and works of Sir William Johnson, founder of Johnstown, N.Y. Civil Service.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 76....5/12/53. Designate the week beginning June 14, 1953, as "Theodore Roosevelt Week." Judiciary.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) H J Res 255....5/12/53. Designate week beginning June 14, 1953, as Theodore Roosevelt Week. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) (by request) H J Res 254....5/7/53. Designate first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

WALTER (R Pa.) HR 5151....5/12/53. Incorporate The Mothers of World War Number Two, to set forth and establish purposes and aims of the organization, fixing its corporate powers and establishing the rights of membership. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1870....5/12/53. Extend time for filing report by Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel established by act of July 16, 1952. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 5137....5/12/53. Amend act of July 6, 1945, to establish hours of work for rural carriers. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 5068....5/7/53. Provide refunds of certain deposits made to obtain credit under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, for service in armed forces. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

BROYHILL (R Va.) H Res 228....5/6/53. Direct Civil Service Committee to investigate personnel practices in executive branch, with particular reference to their effect on job security of career employees. Rules.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 5146....5/12/53. Provide that newspapermen shall not be required to reveal sources of information in federal courts or before committees of Congress, except where disclosure is found to be necessary in interests of national security. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1869....5/12/53. Carry out finding of Court of Claims in case of the Union Iron Works. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1855....5/8/53. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims re claims against U.S. of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1857....5/8/53. Amend certain statutes providing expeditious judicial proceedings for condemnation of lands for public purposes. Judiciary.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 5049....5/7/53. Provide for two additional judges for the northern district of Ohio. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5149....5/12/53. Authorize use, in criminal proceedings in any court, of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PAYNE (R Maine) S 1839....5/6/43. Amend section 32 of Fire and Casualty Act to provide that an agent or solicitor may secure a license to solicit accident and health insurance in District of Columbia under that act without taking the prescribed examination if he is licensed under the Life Insurance Act. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 5063....5/7/53. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 1843....5/6/53. Authorize transfer of certain property of U.S. government in Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo., to State of Wyoming. Armed Services.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5098....5/11/53. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain lands and improvements thereon to county of Missoula, Mont. Armed Services.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5053....5/7/53. Authorize Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma through its business committee, to sell and convey subject to approval of Secretary of the Interior, the Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kan. Interior.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 5042....5/6/53. Exempt Puerto Rico from the requirements of act of April 29, 1902, as amended, re procurement of statistics of trade between U.S. and its noncontiguous territory. Ways and Means.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1878....5/12/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 re certain war risk insurance claims. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1879....5/12/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended to promote and encourage construction and expedite the financing from private sources, of vessels suitable for use in trade. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1880....5/12/53. Give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by U.S. an opportunity to re-acquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by the U.S. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1881....5/12/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended to promote transportation by private shipping companies. Commerce.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), S Con Res 28....5/12/53. Support price of government securities at par, but not exceeding par, as was done before so-called Treasury-Federal Reserve accord which was announced March 4, 1951. Banking and Currency.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1877....5/12/53. Make provisions re repacking of fresh vegetables which have been or are to be transported in interstate commerce. Commerce.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5135....5/12/53. Make provisions re repacking of fresh vegetables which have been or are to be transported in interstate commerce. Commerce.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 5052....5/7/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to expedite consideration of general rate increases. Commerce.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5141....5/12/53. Create Small Business Administration. Banking and Currency.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5043....5/6/53. Establish the National Physical Sciences Laboratories. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5144....5/12/53. Provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Con Res 98....5/11/53. Provide for support of credit of U.S. by Federal Reserve System. Banking and Currency.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5060....5/7/53. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re procurement of supplies from small-business concerns. Armed Services.

REES (R Kan.) HR 5100....5/12/53. Provide a limitation on quantity of crude petroleum and petroleum products that may be imported into U.S. Ways and Means.

NATURAL RESOURCES

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 5134....5/12/53. Amend Submerged Lands Act to insure the rights of the states to lands beneath navigable waters within boundaries of the states. Judiciary.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

*MURRAY (D Mont.) for LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1851....5/7/53. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power and other purposes to promote the national defense. Public Works.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5099....5/11/53. Provide for return to former owners, of certain lands acquired in connection with Fort Peck Dam project, of mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 5101....5/11/53. Amend programs on watersheds authorized by section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, re Cumberland River. Public Works.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 5102....5/11/53. Amend programs on watersheds authorized by section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, re Kentucky River. Public Works.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 5103....5/11/53. Authorize provision of insurance against flood damage in areas where flood-control projects have been authorized by Congress but have not been completed. Public Works.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 253....5/6/53. Amend joint resolution of June 16, 1938, creating Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 5066....5/7/53. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power and other purposes to promote the national defense. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1854....5/8/53. Provide for deduction of funeral expenses for income tax purposes. Finance.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 5050....5/7/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions to a planetarium, or a museum, or similar educational institutions. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5054....5/7/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that compensation of enlisted members of armed forces shall be exempt from federal income tax. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5100....5/11/53. Establish an equitable basis for application of federal income tax to mutual fire insurance companies which operate on the deposit plan. Ways and Means.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 5104....5/11/53. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to historical sites and museums operated by U.S., the states or their political subdivisions, or to any nonprofit institution or organization. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 5105....5/11/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to amateur, semiprofessional, or minor league baseball games. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 5106....5/11/53. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930, and related laws. Ways and Means.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) HR 5056....5/7/53. Exempt amateur and semiprofessional baseball games and rodeos conducted by certain nonprofit organizations from the admissions tax. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5107....5/11/53. Repeal retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations. Ways and Means.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 96....5/6/53. Express sense of Congress re taxation by a state of income of nonresidents. Ways and Means.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 5147....5/12/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction from gross income, depreciation of property owned and occupied by taxpayer as his residence. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5057....5/7/53. Continue until close of June 30, 1955, suspension of duties and imports taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5148....5/12/53. Continue until end of June, 1954, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5058....5/7/53. Clarify deduction, for income-tax purposes, of allowances for salaries or other compensation for personal services. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5059....5/7/53. Allow an exemption of \$25,000 in corporate-income taxes for capital expenditures which have been expended by the corporation. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 5061....5/7/53. Encourage expansion of business by allowing a deduction, for income-tax purposes, of certain capital expenditures. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 5062....5/7/53. Allow corporations an exemption of \$25,000 for income-tax purposes, and provide that combined normal tax and surtax rate of 38 per cent shall be applicable to corporations having taxable incomes of less than \$50,000. Ways and Means.

SCUDDELL (R Calif.) HR 5067....5/7/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re adjustment of basis of property, for carrying charges, on unimproved and unproductive real property. Ways and Means.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 5109....5/11/53. Provide deduction for income-tax purposes, of certain expenses incurred by farmers for soil and water conservation. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

(MAY 6-MAY 12)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

HR 1936. Authorize acceptance of school board land in exchange for park land for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.

HR 2936. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to State of California for use as a fair ground by the 10-A District Agricultural Association of California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11. Passed House March 17. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.

HR 4004. Provide for national banks to furnish lists of stockholders to the Comptroller of the Currency upon request only. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 7. Passed House, April 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.

HR 4465. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 by authorizing the bank to utilize up to \$100 million of its existing loan authority to provide a limited type of insurance to American exporters. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 28. Passed House May 7. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 1413 May 7. House concurred in Senate amendment May 11.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 15. Provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 4. Passed Senate May 8.
- S 18. Amend Administrative Procedure Act and eliminate certain exemptions therefrom. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 30. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. District Courts. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 39. Implement full faith and credit clause of Constitution. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.

- S 106. Establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Government Operations reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 117. Amend section 7 of Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by U.S. for flood-control purposes. KERR (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 252. Permit trial by jury of civil actions against U.S. for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 275. Define further the national transportation policy to protect all modes of transportation from terrorism, extortion, racketeering, and other unlawful and unethical business tactics. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 380. Authorize sale or lease of certain lands near Garden City, Kan. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 639. Provide for abandonment of a certain part of the federal project for Broadkill River in Delaware. WILLIAMS (R Del.). Senate Public Works reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 922. Establish a Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20. Senate District of Columbia reported April 14. Passed Senate May 8.
- S 1292. Provide for reconveyance to Morristown, N.J., of certain land within Morristown National Historical Park. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1307. Amend act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing U.S. disbursing officers to cash and negotiate checks, drafts, bills of exchange, etc., under certain conditions. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1375. Require national banks to furnish list of shareholders to Comptroller of Currency within 10 days of demand. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 30. Indefinitely postponed May 6.
- S 1376. Extend provisions of National Housing Act re housing to veterans who served not only during World War II but also prior to such date thereafter as President shall determine. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1413. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 by authorizing bank to utilize up to \$100 million of its existing lending authority to provide a limited type of insurance to American exports. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 27. Senate passed HR 4465 in lieu May 7.
- S 1514. Establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources. TAFT (R Ohio.). Senate Government Operations reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1524. Authorize Secretary of Navy to furnish certain supplies and services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1525. Authorize conveyance and exchange of lands at former U.S. Marine Corps air station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1529. Make certain provisions re posthumous appointments and commissions. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1544. Repeal authority to purchase discharge from Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1545. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain government-owned burial lots and other property in Washington Parish Burial Ground, D.C., and make certain exchanges. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1548. Provide for exchange of certain lands in Puerto Rico. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1549. Retrocede to State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1608. Prevent indefinite continuation of service of a U.S. marshal following the expiration of his term. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1641. Retrocede to State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right of way for U.S. Highways 62 and 277 within Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S 1739. Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. Passed House with text of HR 4882 substituted May 7.

- S 1805. Authorize construction of aeronautical research facilities and acquisition of land by Natl. Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S J Res 42. Provide for participation by U.S. in national celebration of 50th anniversary of controlled flight. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S J Res 71. Extend certain authority of Federal National Mortgage Assn. to Guam and amend Natl. Housing Act re housing in Alaska. IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6.
- S Res 103. Cite for contempt of Senate Russell W. Duke, for refusing to appear to testify before Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of Senate Govt. Operations Committee. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported April 15. Senate adopted on call of calendar May 6.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 25. Amend act establishing uniform system of bankruptcy (farmer-debt or relief). McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 28. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to require posting of superseded bonds. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 35. Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12.
- S 261. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Connecticut River Flood Control Compact. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 12.
- S 360. Incorporate Natl. Service Star Legion. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 677. Incorporate National Conference on Citizenship. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 694. Prohibit display of other flags equal, above, or in place of flag of U.S. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 731. Authorize transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N.C. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 8.
- S 1151. Authorize transfer to State of Tennessee of certain lands in VA center, Mountain Home, Tenn. GORE (D Tenn.). Senate Finance reported May 7.
- S 1349. Amend title 28 of U.S. Code by making Court of Claims a constitutional court. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 1448. Amend act relating to making of photographs and sketches of properties of military establishment, to continue in effect provisions thereof until 6 months after present national emergency. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1527. Remove limitation upon detail of officers on active list for recruiting service and for duty with ROTC units. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1528. Continue in effect certain appointments as officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1530. Authorize appointment of nurses and medical specialists in Army and Air Force to grade of 1st Lieutenant, and appointment of Regular Navy nurses to rank of Lieutenant (junior grade). SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1546. Amend act authorizing Secretary of War to approve standard design for service flag and service lapel button. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1547. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1550. Authorized President to prescribe occasions upon which uniform of any of armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12.
- S 1663. Increase salaries of Members of Congress, judges of U.S. courts and U.S. attorneys. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- S 1679. Provide for coordination of Agricultural Extension Service appropriations. AIKEN (R Vt.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 12.
- S Con Res 8. Provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill. BYRD (D Va.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 12.
- S Res 20. Amend Senate rule XXII re cloture to provide that cloture may be invoked by vote of two-thirds of Senators present and voting. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 12.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4495. Amend Universal Military Training Act to provide for special registration classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported April 30. Passed House May 12.
- HR 4664. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House April 22. Senate Appropriations reported May 1. Passed Senate amended, May 6.
- HR 4862. Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 30. Passed House May 7. Passage vacated and text substituted for that of S 1739, which was passed in lieu May 7.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 307. Revive and re-enact Ogdensburg Bridge Authority Act concerning a bridge across St. Lawrence River. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 11.
- HR 444. Increase percentage of trust funds held by Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wind River Reservation which is to be distributed per capita to individual members of such tribes, to 90 per cent. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12.
- HR 1218. Authorize construction of a bridge across Rio Grande at or near Hidalgo, Tex. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 11.
- HR 1242. Provide for conveyance of surplus federal Indian school property to state or local governmental agencies or local school authorities. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12.
- HR 1243. Eliminate homestead designation and restrictions against alienation and taxation imposed on certain Indian allotments of Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12.
- HR 1244. Eliminate homestead designation and restrictions imposed upon Indian allotments of Crow Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12.
- HR 1561. Provide for transfer of land to Johnson City, Tenn. REECE (R Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7.
- HR 1563. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that amounts of certain unnegotiated checks shall be paid as accrued benefits upon death of beneficiary-payee. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 16. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Finance reported May 7.
- HR 1815. Amend Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 7.
- HR 2226. Make certain provisions re pay of civilian employees of Navy Department. ARENDS (R Ill.). House Armed Services reported May 12.
- HR 2277. Amend act incorporating Roosevelt Memorial Assn. to change name of such association to "Theodore Roosevelt Association." KEAN (R N.J.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23. Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- HR 2313. Extend law providing for inspection and audit of plants, books, and records of defense contractors. SHAFFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported May 7.
- HR 2319. Authorize reproduction and sale of Defense Department records. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 12.
- HR 2456. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 7.
- HR 2828. Authorize a per capita payment of \$1,500 to enrolled members of Menominee Tribe of Indians in State of Wisconsin. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- HR 2990. Amend act which incorporated Veterans of Foreign Wars of United States. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 14. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Judiciary reported May 12.
- HR 3406. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe of Indians. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed House, amended, on call of calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12.
- HR 3480. Propose a 3-year extension of P.L. 78 (82nd Congress) facilitating use of Mexican labor for agricultural work in this country. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported March 31. Passed House 259-87, April 15. Senate Agriculture reported May 12.
- HR 4091. Make certain provisions re retirement of Congressional employees who are paid from special funds. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 11.

HR 4605. Amend Federal Reserve Act to increase from \$10 million to \$30 million the limitation on the use of their own funds for construction of branch bank buildings. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported May 6.

HR 4663. Make appropriations for Executive Office, sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies and offices for fiscal 1954. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House, providing \$451,020,493, April 22. Senate Appropriations reported May 12.

HR 4689. Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 by deleting \$15 million limitation on annual appropriations for said foundation. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 11.

HR 4730. Provide for transfer of land to Cincinnati, Ohio. SCHERER (R Ohio). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7.

HR 4976. Extend VA direct housing loans for 2 years and authorize additional funds therefor. AYRES (R Ohio). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7.

HR 5134. Amend Submerged Lands Act re the Continental Shelf. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 12.

H J Res 193. Provide for participation of U.S. government in the 50th anniversary year of controlled powered flight. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported May 12.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Harland Hagen (D Calif.) noted May 13 that "although it is much in the news, there is little chance of an off year Democratic National Convention in 1954. Among the major reasons pointing to rejection of the idea," he continues, "are the traditional lack of funds by the Democrats and the fear a North-South split would develop on which the Republicans would capitalize."

In a May 7 speech on the House floor, Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) said "Officiousness on the part of bureaucrats is nothing new." He said an example was a "mother of ten, who is threatened with eviction from her home" in a federal housing project "unless she removes the new wallpaper which she and her husband hung." Brownson said he was "concerned with this example of dictatorship on the part of a manager of a federally financed low-cost housing project as it affects an American family."

In a May 9 radio address, Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) warned that allowing 240,000 above-quota displaced persons into the U.S. would result in "our doing these people an injustice." He said "what immigrants must realize is that not only are their opportunities limited in this country today, but that the imposition of additional population burdens upon our agricultural lands and our industrial economy could very well work to their ultimate detriment."

Arguing against imposing "standby controls on the American economy," Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said in a Senate floor speech May 8: "Measured by ... real standards, is our economy after all so weak and flabby as to require the corset of controls?"

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) wrote in a May 7 release that "a year or so ago, a filly busted Sen. Wayne Morse in the jaw, and the injury has proved more serious than it originally appeared. At first, Sen. Morse couldn't get his mouth open. Now, all the other Senators can't get it shut. Filly-busted into filibuster."

Referring to Vice President Richard M. Nixon's pre-election TV address explaining his finances, Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.) wrote May 7 that "some things Nixon said will not down for he is just the proverbial heartbeat away from the Presidency." He quoted Nixon's statement: "Was it not preferable to charge my radio time and printing to this (\$18,000) private fund than to charge the taxpayer?" and called this a "dishonest" remark, saying "there was no way Nixon could have charged these items to the taxpayer."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) told the Senate May 7 it "cannot and it must not, blindly ignore the acts of Communists in the economic and political life of Hawaii. We must be sure that Communistic elements could not control elections for local, territorial, and Congressional posts. We cannot afford to establish Hawaii as a state 2,000 miles in the mid-Pacific until that issue is settled."

In a May 7 report to constituents in West Virginia, Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D) devoted some space to describing the State bird -- the Cardinal. "He has several calls," she said. "One sounds like 'Birdie, Birdie, Birdie,' and another like 'What cheer, What cheer.' This latter call has been interpreted by some as 'Wet Year, Wet Year' and because of this he is known as a reliable weather prophet. He sounds his 'Wet Year' call when rain is on its way."

PRESIDENT BOOSTS ST. LAWRENCE

The Administration May 8 endorsed American participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project, provided it was limited to the International Rapids section, between Lake Erie and Montreal. The President and the Cabinet unanimously approved the move, embodied approximately in a bill (S 589) offered by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (For background on Seaway, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 136).

NEW YORK POWER PROJECT

New York State won preliminary approval of the Federal Power Commission May 12 to join with Canada in construction of a \$600 million St. Lawrence River power project. If and when the approval is final, engineers estimate that the project, once denied by the Commission, will generate more than 12 billion kilowatt-hours per year. The yield would be shared equally by New York and the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission, already named to build the Canadian half of the project.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

COMMENT ON "BIG THREE" MEETING

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles May 11 opposed a "big three" meeting -- between leaders of the U.S., Britain, and Russia -- until the "Soviets prove the sincerity of their peaceful words." The meeting was proposed by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called for a "sincere Russian desire" for peace as a prelude to such a conference. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the U.S. "ought to take" the opportunity to do "something for peace." House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) stated the U.S. would "probably get little results."

WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON

President Eisenhower May 12 was host at the final bipartisan White House luncheon for Members of Congress. The first of the series was held Feb. 13. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 214). Guests at the final luncheon included six Republican and 12 Democratic Members of both houses, and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.). Morse later said he had a "delightful" time, but still intends to oppose the President when he is "wrong." Morse added, "to date, I have found him wrong on many things."

MEMBERS TOUR NEW YORK

Seventy-seven Members of the House of Representatives, accompanied by their families, spent the weekend of May 9 and 10 touring New York City. Led by Rep. James A. Van Zandt (R Pa.), the more than 200 persons represented 35 states. They presented a certificate, hailing the City's tercentenary, to Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri.

KAGHAN RESIGNS

The resignation of Theodore Kagan, deputy director of Public Affairs for the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany was accepted May 11 by the State Department. He had testified before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee April 28 and 29. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 584.)

Will Public Debt Blow Its Top?

ADMINISTRATION SEES UNBALANCED BUDGET

The Republican Administration and Congress seemingly face diminishing prospects for either a balanced budget in fiscal 1954 or early tax reductions, and a mounting public debt that threatens to exceed the legal limit of \$275 billion.

Statements indicate the situation has caused special concern among economy-minded Republicans. The 1952 GOP platform pledged to cut spending "by the elimination of waste and extravagance so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made." During the election campaign President Eisenhower expressed determination to cut defense spending.

The President at his April 30, 1953, news conference said he sees no prospects for a balanced budget in the next fiscal year. He noted that federal revenue would be lower than the \$68.7 billion estimated by ex-President Truman, and that despite his proposed \$8.5 billion cut in requests for new spending authority, expenditures for fiscal 1954 would be fixed due to prior commitments.

HUMPHREY SEES DEBT HIKE

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey was quoted as telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in closed session May 8 that "There is no prospect at all for anything but an increase in the national debt at the present moment."

He said it even might be necessary for Congress to raise the \$275 billion ceiling on the national debt because of seasonal fluctuations in tax collections and additional long-range federal borrowing.

Since 1917, when Congress placed the first limit of \$11.5 billion on the over-all public debt, some 14 bills have been passed increasing that limitation. The legal limit of the public debt was at the peak of \$300 billion in 1945; but in 1946, Congress lowered the ceiling to its present \$275 billion.

The public debt, which stood at \$1.2 billion in 1917, rose to \$259 billion by the end of fiscal 1952. The estimated federal deficit for fiscal 1953 is \$5.9 billion. The public debt currently is about \$265 billion.

In his budget for fiscal 1954, outgoing President Truman estimated spending at \$78.6 billion and federal revenue at \$68.7 billion, with a resulting deficit of \$9.9 billion that would increase the total national debt at the end of fiscal 1954 to a point just short of the \$275 billion legal limit.

If, as Humphrey suggests, the legal limit proves too low, it will take another Act of Congress to raise it. With Congressional elections coming up in 1954, Democrats seem certain to attempt to make political capital of such a move by a GOP Administration and Congress.

Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said May 8 that unless the Eisenhower estimates for military and foreign aid funds are altered, the new Administration may spend more in its first fiscal year than the Truman Administration did in its last. Spending for fiscal 1953 is estimated at \$74.6 billion.

CQ Money Stories

Here is a listing of Congressional Quarterly articles on the budget, federal spending, and the public debt:

Truman Budget: \$78.6 Billion	pp. 51-53
Truman Economic Report	103
Public Debt Nears Legal Limit	102
Federal-Local Debt	112-3
Tax Cut Speed-up?	159-166
Eisenhower: State of the Union	174-5
Taft on Budget	249
New Administration Budget Cuts	471
Congress Seeks Tighter Spending Control	482-3
Federal Spending	498
Unspent Funds	585
Eisenhower: Budget Cut \$8.5 billion	586
Byrd's Budget	587
Defense Budget	618

TAFT SEES DEFICIT

May 9, Taft said "unless changes are made" the Eisenhower budget will show a deficit of from \$9 to \$11 billion. A deficit above \$9.9 billion would increase the public debt beyond the legal limit, and would necessitate Congressional action to raise the debt ceiling.

The Republicans blame the unexpended balance of past-year appropriations and spending authorizations, carried over by federal agencies, for a large part of their budget problem. Both the President and Secretary Humphrey have said it will be difficult to control or limit spending in fiscal 1954 because of an \$81 billion carry-over available for spending by the military. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures reported April 28 that the federal government had a total unexpended balance of \$135.3 billion.

Humphrey said "only 15 to 17 per cent of the total budget ... is really subject to reduction unless you involve security."

A report May 10 by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation lends weight to the possibility of an unbalanced budget. The unit, headed by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), estimated federal spending in fiscal 1954 at \$73.5 billion, and federal receipts at \$67.6 billion. This would leave a deficit of \$5.9 billion.

But Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) takes an optimistic view of the fiscal 1954 situation. "I still contend that, if taxes are not reduced, we can balance the budget." Byrd has offered his own budget, which would limit federal spending in the next fiscal year to \$71.8 billion.

On another note of optimism, Secretary Humphrey said May 12 there was "hope" that by "reductions in spending each month" the budget could be balanced in fiscal 1955 or 1956. Rep. Reed, author of a bill (HR 1) to cut income taxes, declared May 11 the budget could be balanced if Congress had the "courage to do it."

Lobby Registrations

Henry I. Dworshak, son of Sen. **Henry C. Dworshak** (R Idaho), was among those who have filed registrations under the lobby law during 1953. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 598). Dworshak and three others filed for the American Mining Congress. Some recent registrations:

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

Henry I. Dworshak, son of Sen. Dworshak, John R. Arant, D. Michael Perry and Harry L. Moffett registered on behalf of the Mining Congress Feb. 20, 1953.

Perry said the organization represented about 85 per cent of the mining industry, excluding petroleum and gas producers who are not members. He said the registrants have been presenting the industry's views on the Taft-Hartley labor law. "In general we are against the emasculation of the Act," Perry stated. They are supporting measures to ban "labor monopolies and industry-wide bargaining," and make mandatory use of the injunction powers it provides the President in strikes affecting the national security.

The Mining Congress, Perry said, also is interested in reciprocal trade legislation that would retain and strengthen the peril point clause "because of the effect of residual oil importations on the coal industry," and is working for a sliding scale import duty for the lead and zinc industries.

Representatives of the organization appeared before House and Senate Committees in 1950 and 1951 in opposition to elimination or reduction of tax-advantageous percentage depletion allowances permitted oil and mineral producers. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 579 and 587; Vol. VII, 1951, p. 435).

The group in 1950 opposed expansion of Social Security coverage and sections of the excess-profits tax affecting the industry, and supported a bill to bring under the anti-trust laws all labor unions which "restrained" industries essential to the national economy. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 173, 283 and 676).

Moffett listed his compensation as \$416.66 a month plus "ordinary expenses incurred for transportation, travel and other related expenses." The others reported the same incidental expenses and said they were to receive \$300 a month for their activities.

FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1627 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit, Mich.

Carl Brown, Edmund Hardesty, Norman J. Keehn and R. A. Smith registered on behalf of the Association, which was described as a "union organization ... seeking amendments to the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) to protect the rights of foremen."

The registrants recorded as their objective an "appropriate amendment of Section II of the Act to protect the rights of foremen to self-organize and to bargain collectively." They said their interest would continue until the amendment they seek has been obtained.

Brown listed his compensation as "traveling and living expenses--\$150." The others reported they would receive \$100 for traveling and living expenses "plus wages for time lost from regular employment, approximately \$100." All four registered April 16, 1953.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES, INC., 919 11th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Paul A. Amundsen, executive secretary, and Leander I. Shelley, general counsel, registered for the organization Feb. 14, 1953.

Amundsen reported the Association was a non-profit group with 60 corporate members in the U.S. The voting corporate memberships are composed of public bodies responsible for port development throughout the U.S. The organization also has a number of corporate members in Canada and Latin America, but Amundsen stressed the fact that their voting rights did not extend to national matters. Membership is unanimous in the major salt water ports of the Western Hemisphere and the Great Lakes, Amundsen said.

The Association has supported S J Res 13, the states' control "tidelands" bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 602) and has played a "strong part in hearings" on tidelands bills that have been introduced in other Congresses, Amundsen said.

The Association also is interested in legislation to increase appropriations to the Merchant Marine Academy, involving shipping, Panama Canal Zone tolls, foreign trade zones and river and harbor development.

"We're beginning to take an interest in the tariff question, but we haven't taken an official stand yet," Amundsen told CQ. He indicated the group would be in favor of maintaining the "status quo in reciprocal trade."

The amount of compensation to be received was not listed by the registrants. Amundsen had filed Feb. 8, 1949.

SPOKESMEN FOR CHILDREN, 654 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Mrs. R. Gordon Arneson of Arlington, Va., registered for the organization Feb. 28, 1953.

Mrs. Arneson said the group was composed of approximately 400 "professional trained people scattered around the country" who are concerned with federal legislation for the benefit of children.

The group has been particularly interested in appropriations proposals before the 83rd Congress dealing with funds for the Children's Bureau of the Health, Education and Welfare Department and the school lunch program, Mrs. Arneson said. She added the organization is "tied to children's programs" but also is working "to build up basic health services."

Mrs. Arneson said the group expected to continue its interest in legislation for an indefinite length of time and she expected "to maintain a continuing interest, also."

She said she would receive no compensation for her work but would be "reimbursed for clerical expenses and travel, if any."

SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS, Cheyenne River Reservation, S.D.

Robert H. Case, a Washington, D.C., lawyer, registered for the tribe Feb. 24, 1953.

Case reported he was interested in two bills (S 695 and HR 2233) in the current Congress, to provide for the acquisition of land by the government for a reservoir to be created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for the rehabilitation of the Indians.

Case noted he would be interested in the legislation for an indefinite period of time. He did not disclose his compensation.

PRESSURE POINTS

SOIL CONSERVATION

The National Association for the Promotion of Soil Conservation said in a May 6 letter to Congressmen that the American Farm Bureau and some State Farm Bureaus had misrepresented facts by claiming "farmers do not want the Agricultural Conservation Program continued as at present."

"Many have long been aware that the Farm Bureau policy was determined in the Washington and Chicago offices and 'sold' as what the farmers of America wanted," the organization said.

FUNDS FOR VA

The American Legion's National Legislative Commission reported in a bulletin April 30 "the battle for adequate funds for the Veterans' Administration's medical and hospital program will be the stiffest fight the Legion has had in 20 years."

Jerome F. Duggan, chairman of the commission, "urged that Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units through the land immediately make collective and individual requests on their respective Representatives ... ", the bulletin stated.

FARM PROGRAM

"State legislatures from such diverse areas as rock-ribbed Republican Vermont and Dixiecrat Georgia, wary of any cutback in existing farm programs, have been bombarding Congress with resolutions urging high price supports, agricultural conservation payments and adequate credit for farm families," observed the National Farmers Union in the May issue of its monthly newspaper.

OPPOSES "BROTHERHOOD WEEK"

Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christians, May 9 urged President Eisenhower to disassociate himself from the "Brotherhood Week" emphasis of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"The thought of being a good neighbor, or being kind to those about us and helpful to all, is truly a Christian

idea, but 'the brotherhood of man' is not Christian, but Communist," McIntire said.

"LABOR" CRITICIZES REP. TUCK

"Labor," newspaper of 15 railroad labor organizations, May 9 took notice of newly elected Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.).

"First, he regaled delegates to a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with his ideas on how to smash unions. Then, with the backing of the reactionaries on Capitol Hill, he demanded a place on the House Labor Committee so he could carry out his 'wrecking' program."

"The aim is to put Tuck in a key position to get his union-smashing ideas incorporated into the already vicious Taft-Hartley Act," said the newspaper.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) said May 10 he did not believe "Tuck would be named to the Committee because he doubted Tuck "could serve the purpose ... of looking out for labor."

Rep. Tuck said May 11 Bailey apparently believed "domination by labor unions was a perquisite to appointment" and he would not serve under such requirements.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Speakers at a "Citizens Conference on Social Security" in Washington, D.C., May 14 expressed fears that the existing employer-worker financed social security system may be shifted to a "welfare" plan financed by the federal treasury. Represented were civic, labor, educational and religious organizations.

Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Social Security adviser, said he believed plans advanced by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups were intended to make the system so expensive and unworkable that social security would be abandoned.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) warned May 12 that failure of private builders to provide low-cost housing and slum clearance would lead to more government housing than ever before. He and other Congressmen and government officials spoke at meetings of the National Housing Conference.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) said the U.S. must think in terms of two to three million new dwellings a year. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) recommended keeping public housing at present levels until a commission has studied federal aid.

EISENHOWER ON HOUSING

In a May 12 message to the St. Louis convention of the National Savings and Loan League, President Eisenhower said good housing "can be accomplished largely through the efforts of private enterprise with a minimum of federal expenditure."

He called on the Association to help produce housing.

N.Y. GOP Dinners

President Eisenhower addressed double-header fund-raising dinners at the Waldorf Astoria and Astor Hotels in New York May 7, given by the New York Republican State Committee.

He told the guests at the \$100-a-plate dinners he had come to give a brief account of what was going on in Washington. He declared the philosophy that governed his Administration was to do what was best for the country and to be the champion of all economic groups.

The President said the great objective of his Administration was to have an honest government, because an honest government commanded respect abroad, and domestic and foreign problems were so closely interwoven each affect the other.

Probably his most partisan remark was made in praise of former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.), new Chairman of the GOP National Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 461). The President said Hall was qualified to "lead us to the victory we must have in 1954."

Jersey City Election

Jersey City, N.J., Mayor John V. Kenny kept a seat on the city commission after a hotly-fought municipal election May 12. His arch rival, Frank Hague Eggers, also was elected to the commission. A recount, sought by the Eggers faction, of the ballots in one of the contests failed to change the outcome.

Unofficial totals indicated two of Kenny's supporters won election with him, giving the mayor's forces a three-to-two majority on the five-man commission, which chooses the mayor from among its members. One of Eggers' candidates was elected with him.

But another Eggers candidate, who was unsuccessful, applied for the recount in an attempt to upset the re-election of Mayor Kenny. The Eggers man, Thomas Gangemi, ran sixth in the voting, trailing the fifth-place Kenny man by only 22 votes. However, the recount, ordered May 13, made no change. Fifth place for Gangemi would have given Eggers the commission majority.

The city has not elected a split ticket in nearly four decades and the outcome was one of the biggest political surprises there since Kenny defeated Eggers in 1949 and overturned the Frank Hague Democratic machine. Eggers is Hague's nephew. Both Kenny and Eggers are Democrats.

Under Jersey law the five men getting the largest number of votes take office. There were 13 candidates, three of them independents.

Although the city traditionally is Democratic, Eggers' successful running mate in the commission race is a Republican and a Republican also was chosen with the rival Kenny slate.

Atlanta Contest

Atlanta voters May 18 elected three Negroes in a primary contest in which the "Democrat" label was removed to avoid complications over the large Republican vote in 1952.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield was re-elected to a fifth term. His opponent attributed the victory to "Negro bloc voting."

The Negroes elected won a school board post and two seats on the city executive committee.

WHY IKE WON

Unsuccessful Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson, now on a world tour, gave three reasons for President Eisenhower's election victory. In Madras, India, May 8, he offered these reasons: Americans believe Mr. Eisenhower will bring peace in Korea, the Democrats had been in power too long, Mr. Eisenhower's personal popularity.

POSTAL POLICY ATTACKED

Rep. William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) charged May 7 in a House speech that "political reward and not merit is the new standard of the Post Office Department." He scored Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield's action in discarding the civil service register for 1,700 postmaster positions and calling for new examinations.

Lantaff said the Service Commission already has spent over \$265,000 in completing more than three-fourths of the examinations which have been requested cancelled. "To conduct these examinations over again, which seems to be a patronage inspired move, will add another half million dollars to the taxpayer's burden."

State Roundup

ALABAMA: The Alabama unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People May 9 listed practices which served as principle barriers to Negro voting registration in the state. Among them were: Requiring Negro applicants to produce one or more white character witnesses; demanding severe property qualifications, placing strict enforcement on literacy tests; making Negroes wait long hours in line; informing Negro applicants that registration cards have run out or that closing time has been reached.

GEORGIA: Rep. A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.), who has served as a Member of the House since his election to fill an unexpired term in 1939, announced May 5 he would be a candidate for re-election next year.

ILLINOIS: A plan to redistrict the Illinois legislature, a move last accomplished in 1901, was introduced in that body May 9. Reapportionment is a part of the administrative program of Gov. William G. Stratton (R).

NEW JERSEY: The state committees of the Republican and Democratic parties May 9 announced their proposed 1953 platforms prepared for submission to the respective party conventions May 14. Paul L. Troast, Republican candidate for governor, May 8 promised to appoint a woman to his cabinet if he is elected.

HOUSE COMPLETES "TIDELANDS" ACTION

Congress May 13 completed action on the submerged lands legislation (HR 4198) establishing states title to areas within their historic boundaries.

This was done when the House adopted and sent to the President the Senate version of the long-contested bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 602). The roll-call vote was 278-116. (For voting, see chart, p. 642).

The same day the House also passed a bill (HR 5134) by a vote of 309-91, authorizing the Secretary of Interior to administer and develop the mineral resources of the outer continental shelf seaward of state boundaries. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 14 voted to handle the development of the outer shelf submerged lands in two bills.

PROVISIONS OF HR 5134

Declare that natural resources of the submerged lands of the continental shelf appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction, control and power.

Provide that the laws -- except for tax laws -- of the states apply in areas within their boundaries, as extended seaward to the outer limit of the continental shelf, if they do not conflict with federal laws.

Authorize the Secretary of Interior to lease lands in the continental shelf for purposes of obtaining mineral resources, and allow the Secretary to make regulations and establish machinery for leasing or to rely on state facilities.

Require that a lessee shall pay a royalty of not less than 12½ per cent of the value of production.

Retain for the United States the right of first purchase of oil and gas in the outer continental shelf in a national emergency.

Revoke former President Truman's order of Jan. 16, 1953, establishing off-shore oil lands as a naval reserve.

HR 5134 DEBATED

The House Judiciary Committee, by a 12 to 8 vote, reported May 12 the bill (HR 5134) setting up machinery for development of the outer continental shelf under federal control.

The House Rules Committee granted a rule providing for two hours debate on HR 5134 and cleared it for floor action. The Rules Committee also acted on the Senate-amended bill (HR 4198) confirming title in the states to submerged lands within their historic boundaries, and cleared it for a House vote. A one-hour debate limit was fixed on HR 4198.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) complained the swift progress of the continental shelf bill, HR 5134, was without precedent. But Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, answered that there was essentially nothing new in the measure. He said it was simply taking Title III of the states' ownership bill, HR 4198, as originally passed by the House and which the Senate refused to accept, and putting it into a separate bill.

Before the House acted on the two bills May 13, Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) argued that if legislation pertaining to the outer continental shelf were passed, "we will lose any bargaining power that might be effective to persuade the other body to accept" the provision in the original House bill providing for federal supervision of the continental shelf beyond state boundaries.

An amendment by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) was accepted by voice vote. It provided for expanding the leasing provisions of the measure to include resources other than oil and gas. Two other amendments were rejected.

The bill was passed by a roll-call vote of 309-91, and sent to the Senate.

Actually HR 5134 was to amend the Submerged Lands Act, which had not yet been enacted.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- Extend leasing provisions to cover certain resources other than oil and gas. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Permit government exploitation and development of submerged lands within state historic boundaries if the submerged lands act is declared unconstitutional. Voice.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Require the state to refund to the federal government revenue resulting from leasing or operations on the continental shelf seaward of states' historic borders. Voice.

Submerged Lands Act

After passing HR 5134, the House May 13 on a roll-call vote of 278-116 adopted H Res 232, providing for House agreement to the Senate amendments of HR 4198.

This cleared the Submerged Lands Act for signature by the President.

Senate "Shelf" Bills

The Senate Interior Committee May 14 voted to provide for development of the continental shelf in two bills. It decided to send to the Senate floor first a measure dealing with oil and gas only and the validation of existing leases, and agreed to leave for later legislation the problems involved in development of other mineral resources.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), presiding at the Committee meeting, said he thought the unit could work up a "good bill" for oil and gas development in a few days, but a solution for other minerals might take weeks. Oil and gas were considered the immediate problems because oil companies were said to have state-issued leases in the Gulf of Mexico beyond state boundaries of Louisiana and Texas.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The House passed by voice vote May 14 a bill (HR 5174) appropriating \$3,444,145,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments in fiscal 1954, without attempts being made to change the totals approved by the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee reported the bill May 13. (H Rept. 416).

Total appropriations for the two departments, as approved by the House, were \$127,983,000, or 3.7 per cent less than original budget requests. This represented the smallest percentage reduction by the House this year in former President Truman's money requests for fiscal 1954.

The Treasury Department was granted \$11,895,000, \$43,875,000 less than its appropriations for fiscal 1953 and \$53,433,000 less than Mr. Truman requested for fiscal 1954. Appropriations totaling \$2,832,250,000 were allotted to the Post Office Department. This compared with \$2,906,800,000 in original budget estimates, and \$2,793,800,000 appropriated for fiscal 1953.

During House consideration of the bill, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) offered two amendments aimed at granting the President power to veto individual items in the bill without vetoing the entire measure. The proposals were ruled out of order as legislation on an appropriation bill.

There was some debate on the postal service. Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.) said a major cause of postal operating deficit is the low rates at which newspapers and periodicals are being carried through the mails.

MONEY PROVISIONS

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill contained for the Treasury Department:

- \$2.4 million for the Office of the Secretary
- \$12.8 million for the Bureau of Accounts
- \$50 million for the Bureau of Public Debt
- \$17,350,000 for the Office of the Treasurer
- \$40.5 million for the Bureau of Customs
- \$266 million for the Bureau of Internal Revenue
- \$2,790,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics
- \$3,505,000 for the U.S. Secret Service
- \$4.7 million for the Bureau of the Mint
- \$211,850,000 for the Coast Guard.

For the Justice Department:

- \$22 million for general administration
- \$2,229,450,000 for postal operations
- \$573,620,000 for transportation of mails
- \$7,180,000 for claims

The cut of \$34,350,000 in funds for the Coast Guard was more than half the total reduction in Treasury funds. A \$61.2 million cut in money for transportation of the mails was the largest sustained by the Post Office Department.

Action on funds for the Export-Import Bank of Washington was deferred because of a pending reorganization plan affecting the Bank. And no action was taken on money for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation because the status of the RFC is uncertain.

In its May 13 report, the House Committee said the Treasury appropriation would provide for 76,157 jobs, a

cut of 3,167 in the Truman requests. In addition, it said, military personnel in the Coast Guard would be reduced from 34,836 to 33,677. A total civilian employment of 520,000 for the Post Office Department was anticipated by the House unit.

The Committee report also estimated that \$6,350 million would be needed in fiscal 1954 to pay the interest on the public debt, and that \$2,593 million would be spent for tax refunds. These are among fixed charges which the treasury is authorized by law to pay for out of federal revenues.

NEW POSTAL AUTHORITY?

At hearings before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Post-Office funds, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said his Department is qualified to raise or lower postal rates. Congress now has the rate-fixing authority, and the Postmaster General can only fix rates for special postal services. Summerfield's testimony was made public May 12.

INTERNAL REVENUE PLANS

Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews May 9 discussed testimony he gave earlier before the House Appropriations Subcommittee handling Treasury Department funds. Andrews outlined a plan to handle the income taxes of 35 to 40 million persons without requiring them to file returns. He said it would apply to wage earners of less than \$10,000, whose taxes were withheld and who used the standard deduction.

SENATE DEBATES CONTROLS

The Senate May 12 opened debate on a bill (S 1081) to continue in effect the power to allocate scarce materials, and to give the President authority to "freeze" prices, wages and rents for 90 days in the event of a "grave national emergency." The Administration did not ask for the "freeze" powers, but Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) of the Banking and Currency Committee, has taken the position that the Congress would not have sufficient time to act on the matter in an emergency. The bill, which was reported from Committee April 10, also would continue the Small Defense Plants Administration and the V-Loan program, by which the government guarantees private financing of defense contracts. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 466).

Capehart opened debate, saying that many Senators "did not hesitate to vote in the draft law," giving the President the power to call "10 or 15 million men." He asked if the materials controlled in the bill are more important than the "lives of our boys." He described the measure as "realistic."

GOP Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) attacked the "freeze" provisions (Title VIII). Taft said he opposed the grant of such power now as he did when "Truman and the Democrats" were in control. Byrd added that Title VIII embodied "one of the greatest grants" of power ever conferred upon a President.

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), ranking Democrat on the Committee backed up Capehart.

Byrd said May 13 he would offer an amendment to make the freeze effective only upon declaration of war,

or the passage of a Congressional resolution. Taft said he would be satisfied with adoption of the Byrd amendment.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) urged passage saying the President would "welcome it." He noted that it took six months to enact a controls bill after Pearl Harbor. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said the legislation would cause inflationary pressures which would "increase with every sign of crisis." Price Daniel (D Tex.) urged an amendment to guarantee the traditional exemption for newspapers, magazines, and radio and TV stations from controls, not spelled out in the Committee's version.

Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) said Title VIII was "tampering" with our "wonderful free enterprise system."

It was agreed to limit debate on the measure, starting May 19, to a half-hour for each side on amendments, and an hour for each on the bill itself.

39 NEW JUDGESHIPS

By voice vote May 8 the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill (S 15) to create 39 new federal judgeships in the United States and U.S. territories. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said more circuit and district judges were needed "to alleviate the congestion in the courts." The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill May 4. (S Rept. 224). S 15 would:

Set up two new permanent district judgeships in northern Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania, and southern Florida

Establish one additional permanent district judgeship in Arizona, western Kentucky, Massachusetts, southern California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, northern and southern Indiana, western Pennsylvania, eastern Texas, Utah, eastern Virginia, western Washington, eastern Wisconsin, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, eastern and western Michigan, Alaska and Puerto Rico

Create four additional circuit judgeships

Provide for seven temporary judgeships.

An amendment offered by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to add one district judge for Puerto Rico was agreed to by voice vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) objected to a Committee provision permitting the President and the Department of Justice to appoint another judge when the one holding office is eligible for retirement but does not retire despite inability to perform his duties. Russell called the provision "an abdication by Congress of its power." The Senate agreed by voice vote to McCarran's amendment withdrawing the Committee provision.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Provide for an additional district judge for Puerto Rico. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) -- Strike out provision allowing the President to appoint another judge when a judge who is eligible to retire refuses to do so and is found unable to discharge his duties properly. Voice.

WITNESS IMMUNITY

A bill (S 16) by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to allow two-thirds of a Congressional committee to require witnesses to testify by granting them immunity from prosecution was set aside on a motion by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) May 12. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 592).

Taft said later that some Senators had expressed "grave doubts" about the bill and reported objections by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Taft said that he himself is "dubious."

One of Taft's objections to S 16 was that it might allow "immunity baths," wholesale escapes from prosecution by talkative witnesses.

May 8, the Senate debated S 16 but did not act because of lack of a quorum. Speakers expressed misgivings about the bill, but said they would vote for it as necessary to fight Communists.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) said: "The abuses of the Fifth Amendment are so gross that I am constrained to go along, though with much misgiving and doubt as to the wisdom of the bill." George also said he doubted the bill could allow immunity from non-federal prosecution.

McCarran proposed an amendment to require, by Congressional rule, a one-week notice to the Justice Department of plans to grant immunity. The committee concerned could override Justice Department objections.

(During consideration of S 16 by the Judiciary Committee, William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, opposed the bill because it does not provide for participation by the Attorney General in decisions to grant immunity.)

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) offered an amendment to make the one-week notice requirement part of the bill, rather than framing it as a more easily revoked Congressional rule. Justice Department recommendations would remain advisory. Kefauver expressed worry about blocking of Justice Department prosecution plans through immunity grants.

McCarran opposed Kefauver's version of the amendment and assured the Senate that his bill contains ample safeguards against "immunity baths."

DOCTORS' DRAFT

The House on May 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4495) to extend the draft of doctors, dentists and veterinarians for two years beyond the July 1, 1953, expiration date. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 579). The bill is an amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Eligible for the draft would be all medical men less than 51 years old, except those with 21 months active duty since Sept. 16, 1940, or 12 months since the Korean war began. The required term would be 24 months, except for those with 12 months service since Sept. 16, 1940, who would serve 17 months.

Those who served 17 months after being educated at government expense or after deferment to complete medical education during World War II also would be exempt.

In debate, Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) of the Armed Services Committee, which had considered the bill, conceded that it discriminates against medical men, but said it is necessary. The Committee reported (H Rept. 338) that the armed services will need 12,259 physicians and dentists and 376 veterinarians during the next two fiscal years.

These figures take into account the Defense Department's goal of 3.2 physicians per thousand servicemen by July 1, 1955. The ratio now is 3.68 per thousand in the Army, 3.76 in the Air Force and 4.25 in the Navy.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) called HR 4495 a "slave labor bill."

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- Require only 17 months service of those educated at government expense or deferred during World War II to complete their medical education. (The Committee had reduced the term to 18 months.) Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Credit inductees with previous medical service if they were involuntarily separated from the service. Voice.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) -- Terminate the Act in one year unless by that time the armed forces have fewer than 3 million on active duty. Voice.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Credit inductees (except those dishonorably discharged) with any prior service. Voice.

On May 14, Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) pointed out that HR 4495 contained no provision for continuing to pay medical personnel in the armed forces \$100 monthly bonuses. He said that he will ask the Senate to add the extra pay.

BANK CONSTRUCTION

The House May 14 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4605) authorizing the Federal Reserve System to spend \$20 million on six new bank buildings and 10 major additions. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 610). Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) said the funds will come from taxes, so "we're building ivory towers to do the work of private banks at government expense."

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Former Gov. Horace A. Hildreth of Maine, May 13, as Ambassador to Pakistan

Catherine B. Cleary, May 13, as Assistant Treasurer of the U.S.

Albert Cole of Massachusetts, May 13, as Comptroller of Customs

Brig. Gen. John R. Hardin, May 13, to be a member and president of the Mississippi River Commission.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower formally nominated:

Adm. Arthur William Radford, May 12, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, May 12, to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

RADFORD TO HEAD JCS

President Eisenhower May 12 nominated Adm. Arthur W. Radford to succeed Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway was named to succeed Gen. J. Lawton Collins as Army Chief of Staff. The White House also announced that Adm. Robert B. Carney will be nominated to succeed Adm. William M. Feltzeler as Chief of Naval Operations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 606).

Radford is Commander-in-chief in the Pacific. Ridgway has been serving as Supreme Commander in Europe, and Carney now is Commander-in-chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean area. Radford figured in the 1949 Navy-Air Force dispute over the relative merits of the B-36 bomber.

The President also proposed -- and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization accepted -- Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther to succeed Ridgway as NATO Supreme Commander.

"HARD MONEY" ATTACKED

At least twenty-one Democratic Senators and Representatives supported concurrent resolutions (H Con Res 98, May 11; S Con Res 28, May 12) to require the Federal Reserve Board to resume the practice of supporting government bonds at par value. In a statement Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) attacked the Administration's "hard money" and high interest policies. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 198). The resolutions were referred to the Banking and Currency Committees.

May 12 on the Senate floor, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), supported by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) attacked the Treasury's monetary and borrowing policies. Kerr said: "He who produces and he who borrows is the forgotten man of this Administration." Morse said the controversial policies may lead to "a tremendous depression." Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) replied: "You Democrats must have got the finances of this country into terrible condition."

MCCARTHY vs. ATTLEE

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) May 14 said Britain should apologize for a "cheap" attack by British Labor Party leader Clement Attlee on President Eisenhower and the American people. Attlee said May 12 that "one wonders" whether the President or McCarthy wields the greater power in U.S. foreign policy. Referring to an Attlee statement that the U.S. wants "nothing to do with the rest of the world," McCarthy said that since the end of World War II, this nation has given "what would amount to \$61,343 for every day since before Christ was born."

He said a "sizeable number" of ships flying the British flag and trading with Red China are owned by Chinese Communists.

HAWAIIAN COMMUNISM?

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said in a May 4 radio interview that he is inclined to support Hawaiian statehood but has been "...somewhat disturbed by charges recently made on the Senate floor...that there is a strong Communist movement in Hawaii..."

House Votes: Tidelands

1. Submerged Lands Amendment (HR 5134). Confirm federal jurisdiction over natural resources of the subsoil and seabed of the submerged lands seaward from historic state boundaries in the Continental Shelf, and authorize Secretary of Interior to administer and lease these submerged lands. Passage of bill. Passed, 309-91, May 13. (Bill was an amendment to HR 4198 which had passed the Sen-

ate in an amended form. The House subsequently concurred in Senate amendments, see below).

2. Submerged Lands (HR 4198). Rule (H Res 232) to concur in Senate amendments to HR 4198 confirming title of the states to lands and natural resources within historic state boundaries. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 278-116, May 13. (See story, p. 638).

	TOTAL		REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRAT			
	1	2	YEAS	193	2	YEAS	116	2
	YEAS	NAYS	1309	278	YEAS	NAYS	12	94
ALABAMA			5 Patterson (R)	Y Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y Y	12 McCormack (D)	N N
3 Andrews (D)	Y Y	AL Sadiak (R)	Y Y	6 Harden (R)	Y Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y Y	
9 Battle (D)	Y Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y Y	11 O'Neill (D)	N N	
1 Boykin (D)	✓ ✓	DELAWARE		1 Madden (D)	N N	3 Philbin (D)	Y Y	
7 Elliott (D)	Y N	AL Warburton (R)	Y Y	8 Merrill (R)	Y Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y Y	
2 Grant (D)	Y Y	FLORIDA		9 Wilson (R)	Y Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y Y	
8 Jones (D)	N N	2 Bennett (D)	Y Y	IOWA		MICHIGAN		
5 Rains (D)	Y Y	1 Campbell (D)	Y Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y Y	
4 Roberts (D)	X X	7 Haley (D)	Y Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y Y	8 Bentley (R)	Y Y	
6 Selden (D)	Y Y	5 Herlong (D)	Y ✓	3 Gross (R)	N N	10 Cederberg (R)	Y Y	
ARIZONA		4 Lantaff (D)	Y Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y Y	6 Clardy (R)	Y Y	
2 Patten (D)	N N	8 Matthews (D)	Y Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y Y	18 Dondero (R)	Y Y	
1 Rhodes (R)	Y Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y Y	5 Ford (R)	Y Y	
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)	Y Y	1 Martin (R)	Y Y	4 Hoffman (R)	?	
1 Gathings (D)	Y Y	GEORGIA		2 Talle (R)	Y Y	11 Knox (R)	Y Y	
4 Harris (D)	Y Y	10 Brown (D)	Y Y	KANSAS		2 Meader (R)	Y N	
5 Hays (D)	Y Y	4 Camp (D)	Y Y	3 George (R)	Y Y	3 Shafer (R)	?	
2 Mills (D)	Y N	2 Pilcher (D)	Y Y	5 Hope (R)	Y Y	9 Thompson (R)	Y Y	
6 Norrell (D)	Y Y	5 Davis (D)	Y Y	1 Miller (D)	N N	7 Wolcott (R)	?	
3 Trimble (D)	Y N	3 Forrester (D)	Y Y	4 Rees (R)	Y Y	Detroit—Wayne County		
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)	Y Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y Y	15 Dingell (D)	N N	
7 Allen (R)	Y Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y N	6 Smith (R)	Y Y	16 Lesinski (D)	N N	
13 Bramblett (R)	Y Y	1 Preston (D)	Y Y	KENTUCKY		1 Machrowicz (D)	N N	
6 Condon (D)	?	6 Vinson (D)	Y Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y N	17 Oakman (R)	Y Y	
2 Engle (D)	Y Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y Y	8 Golden (R)	Y Y	13 O'Brien (D)	N N	
10 Gubser (R)	Y Y	IDAHO		1 Gregory (D)	Y N	14 Rabaut (D)	N N	
14 Hagen (D)	Y Y	2 Budge (R)	Y Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y N	MINNESOTA		
12 Hunter (R)	Y ?	1 Pfost (D)	Y N	3 Robsion (R)	Y N	7 Andersen (R)	N N	
11 Johnson (R)	Y Y	ILLINOIS		5 Spence (D)	N N	1 Andresen (R)	Y Y	
4 Mailliard (R)	Y Y	16 Allen (R)	Y Y	6 Watts (D)	Y N	8 Blatnik (D)	N N	
8 Miller (D)	?	17 Arends (R)	Y Y	2 Vacancy		9 Hagen (R)	Y Y	
3 Moss (D)	Y N	25 Bishop (R)	Y Y	LOUISIANA		5 Judd (R)	Y Y	
29 Phillips (R)	Y Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	Y Y	2 Boggs (D)	N Y	6 Marshall (D)	N N	
1 Scudder (R)	Y Y	21 Mack (D)	N N	4 Brooks (D)	N Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N N	
5 Shelley (D)	Y Y	15 Mason (R)	?	1 Hebert (D)	N Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y Y	
27 Sheppard (D)	Y Y	24 Price (D)	N N	8 Long (D)	N Y	3 Wier (D)	N N	
28 Utt (R)	Y Y	14 Reed (R)	Y Y	6 Morrison (D)	N Y	MISSISSIPPI		
30 Wilson (R)	Y Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y Y	5 Passman (D)	N Y	1 Abernethy (D)	Y Y	
9 Younger (R)	Y Y	22 Springer (R)	Y Y	7 Thompson (D)	N Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y Y	
Los Angeles County		18 Velde (R)	Y Y	3 Willis (D)	N Y	3 Smith (D)	?	
23 Doyle (D)	Y Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y Y	MAINE		2 Whitten (D)	Y Y	
21 Hiestand (R)	Y Y	Chicago—Cook County		1 Hale (R)	Y Y	4 Williams (D)	?	
25 Hillings (R)	Y Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y Y	3 McIntire (R)	?	5 Winstead (D)	Y Y	
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y Y	13 Church (R)	Y Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y Y	MISSOURI		
19 Hollfield (D)	Y Y	1 Dawson (D)	N N	MARYLAND		5 Bolling (D)	N N	
22 Holt (R)	Y Y	8 Gordon (D)	N N	2 Devereux (R)	Y Y	9 Cannon (D)	N ?	
18 Hosmer (R)	Y Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y Y	8 Carnahan (D)	N N	
16 Jackson (R)	Y ?	12 Jonas (R)	Y Y	7 Friedel (D)	N N	6 Cole (R)	Y Y	
17 King (D)	Y Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N N	3 Garmatz (D)	N N	2 Curtis (R)	Y Y	
15 McDonough (R)	Y Y	4 McVey (R)	Y Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y Y	4 Hillelson (R)	Y Y	
24 Poulsen (R)	?	6 O'Brien (D)	N N	1 Miller (R)	Y Y	10 Jones (D)	Y N	
26 Yorty (D)	Y Y	2 O'Hara (D)	N N	5 Small (R)	Y Y	1 Karsten (D)	N N	
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)	Y Y	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder (D)	Y N	
4 Aspinali (D)	N N	9 Yates (D)	N N	6 Bates (R)	Y Y	7 Short (R)	Y Y	
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y Y	7 Vacancy		2 Boland (D)	N N	3 Sullivan (D)	N N	
2 Hill (R)	Y Y	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	Y Y	MONTANA		
1 Rogers (D)	Y N	4 Adair (R)	Y Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	?	
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)	Y Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y N	
3 Creteella (R)	Y ?	7 Bray (R)	Y Y	1 Heselton (R)	N N	NEBRASKA		
1 Dodd (D)	Y N	11 Brownson (R)	Y Y	7 Lane (D)	N N	1 Curtis (R)	Y Y	
4 Morano (R)	Y Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y Y	14 Martin (R)	- -	3 Harrison (R)	Y Y	

RECORD VOTES**DECLARED STANDS**

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

(Also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

		1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
		PENNSYLVANIA		UTAH		VERMONT		VIRGINIA	
2 Hruska (R)	Y Y	10 Kelly (D)	N N	11 Bonin (R)	Y Y	3 Gentry (D)	Y Y	4 Abbott (D)	Y Y
4 Miller (R)	Y Y	9 Keogh (D)	N N	30 Buchanan (D)	N N	13 Ikard (D)	Y Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y Y
NEVADA		19 Klein (D)		17 Bush (R)	✓ ✓	20 Kilday (D)	Y Y	14 Lyle (D)	Y Y
AL Young (R)	Y Y	4 Latham (R)		10 Carrigg (R)	Y Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Multer (D)		29 Corbett (R)	N N	14 Lyle (D)	Y Y	1 Patman (D)	Y Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y Y	16 Powell (D)		9 Dagoe (R)	Y Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y Y	11 Poage (D)	N Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y Y	15 Ray (R)		14 Rooney (D)	N N	28 Eberharter (D)	N N	12 Fenton (R)	Y Y
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney (D)		27 Fulton (R)	Y Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N N	20 Roosevelt (D)	N N	23 Gavin (R)	Y Y	16 Regan (L)	Y Y	2 Dawson (R)	N N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA		25 Graham (R)	Y Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y Y
8 Canfield (R)	N N	9 Alexander (D)		7 James (R)	Y N	6 Teague (D)	Y Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y Y
6 Case (R)	N N	3 Barden (D)		24 Kearns (R)	Y Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y Y	1 Bonner (D)		21 Kelley (D)	N N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y Y
2 Hand (R)	Y Y	7 Carlyle (D)	✓ ✓	8 King (R)	Y Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y Y	26 Morgan (D)	N N
14 Hart (D)	X X	5 Chatham (D)		16 Mumma (R)	Y N	2 Dawson (R)	N N	19 Stauffer (R)	Y Y
4 Howell (D)	N N	4 Cooley (D)		14 Rhodes (D)	N N	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y Y	4 Abbitt (D)	Y Y
12 Kean (R)	Y Y	8 Deane (D)		22 Saylor (R)	Y Y	10 Brothill (R)	Y Y	15 Walter (D)	Y Y
9 Osmers (R)	Y Y	6 Durham (D)		18 Simpson (R)	Y Y	AL Prouty (R)	Y N	3 Gary (D)	Y Y
10 Rodino (D)	N N	2 Fountain (D)		19 Staufier (R)	Y Y	VIRGINIA		1 Barrett (D)	Y Y
13 Sieminski (D)	X X	10 Jonas (R)		20 Van Zandt (R)	Y Y			2 Hardy (D)	Y Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y Y	11 Jones (D)		15 Walter (D)	Y Y			3 Byrne (D)	Y Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y Y	12 Shuford (D)		Philadelphia				7 Harrison (D)	Y Y
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		1 Forand (D)	N N			6 Poff (R)	Y Y
AL Dempsey (D)	? ?	AL Burdick (R)	N N	4 Chudoff (D)	N N			1 Robeson (D)	Y Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y N	AL Krueger (R)	? ?	2 Granahan (D)	N N			8 Smith (D)	Y Y
NEW YORK		OHIO		5 Green (D)	N N			5 Mack (R)	Y Y
3 Becker (R)	Y Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y Y	6 Scott (R)	Y Y			9 Wampler (R)	Y Y
37 Cole (R)	Y Y	23 Bender (R)	Y Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N N			2 Hardy (D)	Y Y
2 Derounian (R)	Y Y	8 Betts (R)	Y Y	1 Forand (D)	N N			4 Holmes (R)	Y Y
26 Gamble (R)	Y Y	22 Bolton, F. P. (R)	Y Y	4 Vacancy				5 Horan (R)	Y Y
27 Gwinn (R)	? Y	11 Bolton, O. P. (R)	Y Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y Y			3 Mack (R)	Y Y
32 Kearney (R)	Y Y	16 Bow (R)	Y Y	5 McMillan (D)	?			AL Magnuson (D)	Y N
38 Keating (R)	Y N	7 Brown (R)	✓ ✓	5 Richards (D)	Y Y			1 Pelly (R)	Y Y
33 Kilburn (R)	Y Y	5 Cleverger (R)	Y Y	2 Riley (D)	Y Y			6 Tollefson (R)	Y Y
40 Miller (R)	Y ?	21 Crosser (D)	N N	1 Rivers (D)	Y Y			2 Westland (R)	Y Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y N	20 Feighan (D)	Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA				WEST VIRGINIA	
39 Ostertag (R)	Y ?	18 Hays (D)	✓ X	3 Bailey (D)				3 Bailey (D)	X N
42 Pillion (R)	Y Y	2 Hess (R)	Y Y	2 Berry (R)	Y Y			6 Byrd (D)	N N
41 Radwan (R)	N N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y Y	1 Love (R)	Y Y			5 Kee (D)	N N
43 Reed (R)	Y Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N N	TENNESSEE				1 Mollohan (D)	N N
35 Riehman (R)	Y Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y Y	2 Baker (R)	Y Y			4 Neal (R)	Y Y
28 St. George (R)	Y Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y N			2 Staggers (D)	X X
36 Taber (R)	Y Y	6 Polk (D)	Y N	9 Davis (D)	Y N			WISCONSIN	
31 Taylor (R)	✓ ✓	9 Reams (I)	N N	4 Evins (D)	Y N			8 Byrnes (R)	Y Y
1 Wainwright (R)	Y Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y N			2 Davis (R)	Y Y
29 Wharton (R)	Y Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y Y	7 Murray (D)	Y Y			9 Hull (R)	X ?
34 Williams (R)	Y Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y N	5 Priest (D)	Y N			5 Kersten (R)	Y Y
New York City		12 Vorrys (R)	Y Y	1 Reece (R)	?			7 Laird (R)	Y Y
5 Bosch (R)	Y Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y Y	6 Sutton (D)	✓ X			10 O'Konski (R)	N N
24 Buckley (D)	N N	OKLAHOMA		TEXAS				1 Smith (R)	Y Y
11 Celler (D)	N N	3 Albert (D)	Y X	15 Bentzen (D)	Y Y			6 Van Pelt (R)	Y Y
17 Couder (R)	Y Y	1 Belcher (R)	Y Y	2 Brooks (D)	Y Y			3 Withrow (R)	N N
7 Delaney (D)	N N	2 Edmondson (D)	Y Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y Y			4 Zablocki (D)	N N
23 Dollinger (D)	N N	5 Jarman (D)	Y Y	AL Dies (D)	Y Y			AL Harrison (R)	Y Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y Y	4 Steed (D)	Y Y	7 Dowdy (D)	Y Y				
12 Dorn (R)	Y Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y Y						
22 Fine (D)	N N	OREGON							
25 Fino (R)	Y N	3 Angell (R)	?						
8 Heller (D)	N N	2 Coon (R)	Y Y						
6 Holtzman (D)	N N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y Y						
21 Javits (R)	N N	1 Norblad (R)	Y Y						



(MAY 8-14)

weekly committee roundup

Action

STATEHOOD -- In a surprise move, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to attach Alaska statehood to the Hawaiian statehood bill (HR 3575) and hold further hearings on the "package" bill. The vote was 8-7 for the motion of Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), with all Committee Republicans except George W. Malone (Nev.) voting against the motion and all Democrats for it.

The House passed HR 3575 on March 10. The Senate Committee held a hearing on Hawaiian statehood March 6, voted March 17 to send a subcommittee to Hawaii and called off the trip April 7. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 333, 343, 376, 466).

Hawaiian Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R) termed the Committee action "part of the filibuster" against statehood but Anderson said further hearings were needed because of "real doubt" about the bill's proposed boundaries for the state, particularly in view of passage of the so-called "tidelands" bill. He also protested against the Administration's "ultimatum" for Hawaiian, but against Alaskan, statehood.

After the Republican Policy Committee met to consider the Interior Committee's action, Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said, May 12, that he still expected a separate Hawaii measure to get to the Senate floor, "one way or another."

At his press conference May 14, President Eisenhower said he felt Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills should be handled separately.

MALONE EXPLAINS STAND

In a release, Sen. Malone May 13 said that "admission of one non-contiguous area into the realm of statehood will open the door to others. Soon the balance of power in the United States Senate would rest with those areas outside the United States and that would pose a dangerous situation."

SALARIES -- The Senate Judiciary Committee in executive session on May 11 approved a bill by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) (S 1663) to raise the salaries of Congressmen, federal judges, and U.S. attorneys. The bill was reported to the Senate with amendments May 12 (S Rept. 262). Hearings were held April 22. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 134, 220, 544).

S 1663 also would write into law Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.'s prohibition of private law practice by U.S. attorneys.

The Chief Justice would be given a raise from \$25,500 to \$40,000 a year. Congressmen, who now earn \$12,500 plus a taxable \$2,500 for expenses, would get \$25,000. Federal judges also would receive \$10,000 boosts. District, Tax and Customs Court judges now earn \$15,000 a year. Supreme Court Associate Justices now receive \$25,000, and judges in the intermediate level courts get \$17,500.

According to Committee estimates, the proposed raises would cost \$3,638,258 annually for Congressmen, and \$2,200,000 for judges.

S 1663 also includes raises for the following officials: U.S. attorneys, \$12,000 to \$20,000 (now \$7,040 to \$11,800); Assistant U.S. attorneys, \$6,000 to \$15,000 (now \$3,400 to \$9,600); Deputy Attorney General, \$21,000 (now \$17,500); Solicitor General and Assistant Attorneys General, \$20,000 (now \$17,500).

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) on May 11 urged tax cuts instead of salary raises. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) on May 12 indicated that S 1663 will not be acted on soon. He said the President may appoint a commission to study higher Congressional salaries. On May 13, Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) called the commission proposal "buck-passing."

DISCRIMINATION -- The Civil Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee in executive session on May 14 voted to postpone hearings on a bill (S 692) to eliminate employment discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin. Subcommittee Chairman Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), one of the sponsors, said hearings had been postponed because of the difficulty of rounding up witnesses on short notice. The Subcommittee scheduled the hearings for January, 1954, but Ives said they may be held this Fall.

STOCKPILING -- A House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee May 14 approved two bills (HR 2823 and HR 2824) to extend the government's authority to buy and stockpile certain strategic materials.

The Subcommittee acted after Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) and several mining engineers testified the measures would stimulate mining in this country. The measures were introduced by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.).

SAN JOAQUIN -- The Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors May 13 approved a bill (S 621) to authorize additional appropriations for the lower San Joaquin River flood control project in California. The bill, as introduced by GOP Sens. William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel of California, called for a \$10 million increase, but Kuchel said the Subcommittee reduced their authorization request.

FLAG POSITION -- The Senate Judiciary Committee May 11 approved a bill (S 694; S Rept. 258) to prohibit displaying other flags equal to, above, or in place of, the U.S. flag. The measure was introduced by Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) on Jan. 29. A similar measure passed the Senate but died in the House of the 82nd Congress.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES -- The Senate Appropriations Committee May 11 reported out the First Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 4663, S Rept. 237) for fiscal 1954 with recommendations for a \$6,392,386 increase over funds voted by the House, and for restoration of a provision authorizing construction starts on 35,000 public housing units. After considerable debate, the House had banned any public housing starts for fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 534).

The Senate Committee recommended a total of \$457,412,879 for most of the independent federal agencies. This was \$715,031,311 below original budget estimates and \$536,123,964 under appropriations for fiscal 1953. Budget requests totaling \$6,455,758,664 for the Atomic Energy Commission, Selective Service System, Tennessee Valley Authority and Veterans' Administration will be dealt with later in a second independent offices bill.

The Senate Committee bill recommended increases totaling \$16,718,766, and reductions totaling \$10,326,380 in the House bill. Here is a comparison of points of difference in the two versions:

Executive Office of the President--House: \$6,218,184; Senate: \$6,018,184, with the \$200,000 decrease made in the emergency fund for the President
American Battle Monuments Commission--House: \$10,250,000; Senate: \$5,250,000
Civil Service Commission--House: \$49,961,323; Senate: \$50,897,000, with the increase in salaries and expenses
Federal Trade Commission--House: \$4,178,800; Senate: \$4,053,800
General Services Administration--House: \$178,365,770; Senate: \$181,580,700
Indian Claims Commission--House: \$111,020; Senate: \$117,020.
Housing and Home Finance Agency--House: \$60,035,100; Senate: \$64,830,000, with a \$4,052,000 increase in funds for the Public Housing Administration in line with restoring authorization for public housing starts
Interstate Commerce Commission--House: \$11,150,176; Senate: \$11,349,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics--House: \$64,427,050; Senate: \$62,439,000
National Capital Planning Commission--House: \$97,915; Senate: \$520,000, including a new \$365,000 item for land acquisition
National Science Foundation--House: \$5,724,400; Senate: \$10 million
Securities and Exchange Commission--House: \$5,245,080; Senate: \$5 million
Smithsonian Institution--House: \$4,172,500; Senate: \$4,275,000.

The Senate Committee also would eliminate a House rider which excluded expenditures for parks, playgrounds and public buildings as credit toward the cities' share in the cost of slum-clearance projects.

AGRICULTURE FUNDS -- The House Appropriations Committee May 14 reported an appropriations bill totaling \$712,308,328 to finance Department of Agriculture operations in fiscal 1954. (HR 5227 - H Rept. 422). The bill was 1.4 per cent, or \$8,942,086, more than the revised Administration requests, but five per cent, or \$37,101,014, less than original budget requests submitted by ex-President Truman. Congress appropriated \$736,609,833 for the Department in fiscal 1953.

Included in the Committee's major recommendations for regular appropriations were: \$211,982,000 for agricultural conservation programs; \$190,764,505 for the Production and Marketing Administration, with \$83,365,000 of PMA funds going for the school lunch program; \$75,869,145 for the Agricultural Research Administration; \$65,429,408 for the Forest Service; and \$61,269,514 for the Soil Conservation Service.

In addition, the bill would authorize loans totaling \$162.5 million by the Farmers Home Administration and loans amounting to \$185 million by the Rural Electrification Administration, with \$50 million of the REA loans to be for the rural telephone program.

RECLAMATION -- The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 11 unanimously approved a bill (HR 4551) to cancel the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, under the Reclamation Act of 1939, to authorize reclamation projects without Congressional approval.

UNEMPLOYMENT TAXES -- The House Ways and Means Committee May 14 approved a bill (HR 5173) earmarking all unemployment security taxes for the job insurance program. The bill, sponsored by Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) would also provide that federal funds, above administrative costs, go into a new \$200 million reserve fund. Any excess would be distributed to the states.

New Hearings

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION -- A Senate Government Operations Subcommittee began hearings May 12 on a resolution (S Res 100) to disapprove President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. The plan was submitted to Congress March 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 403, and "Farm Bloc", Story of the Week, pp. 619-626).

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), author of the resolution, agreed the Department needs reorganizing, but not this "sweeping grant of power." Russell called the plan a "blank check" and said its approval would be a "complete abdication of legislative responsibility."

Paul Opsahl, South Dakota Farmers Union, urged rejection of the plan unless Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson gives assurance that "programs built up" in past years will not be "disrupted."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said no reorganization of the Department could save a "single dime."

Former President Hoover submitted a statement calling for adoption of the plan. He listed benefits as: Reduced overlapping, integration of related functions, cut costs, and better relationships between federal and local groups.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), a member of the Subcommittee, urged May 13 that the plan be junked or rewritten. Clyde T. Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, also opposed the plan.

Testifying May 13 for the plan were: Gavin W. McKerrow, National Milk Producers Federation; J. T. Sanders, National Grange; Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation; J. H. Meek, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration; and Homer L. Brinkley, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

FARM CREDIT -- The Senate and House Agriculture Committees opened hearings on similar bills (S 1505 and HR 4353) to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration.

SENATE

True D. Morse, Undersecretary of Agriculture, May 11 told the Senate Committee its bill needed "substantial changes" before it would merit the support of the Department. He said the Department expects to have ready soon suggestions for changing the bill. He suggested the legislation be held up until then.

Testifying for the measure were Sam H. Bober of the National Farm Loan Associations Advisory Committee, J. D. Anderson of the Production Credit Associations National Advisory Committee, and Charles C. Thompson of the National Farm Credit Directors Committee.

George M. Corlett of the Production Credit Associations Advisory Committee testified against the bill in its present form. He recommended amendments with regard to the election of Farm Credit District Board of Directors.

Testifying May 12 in favor of the measure were Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange, John J. Riggle of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Warren Hawley, Jr., of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Jerry Voorhis of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

Earl Jewett of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, William J. Holman of the National Farm Loan Association, J. A. Carnes of the Farm Credit District of Wichita and John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union opposed the bill.

Vern Harrison of the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations of the U.S., A. R. Anderson and Robert N. Downie, both of the American Bankers Association, recommended changes.

HOUSE

Bober, Charles C. Thompson of the National Farm Credit Directors Committee, Roy Davis of the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Inc., and J. D. Anderson of the Production Credit Association appeared May 12 in support of HR 4353.

On May 13 the House Committee heard Newsom in support of the measure, Jewett in opposition and Downie and Harrison in favor of changes. Frank Woolley of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Riggle spoke for the House bill May 14.

POSTAL SAVINGS -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee took testimony May 12 on a bill (S 573) to abolish the postal savings system. Supporting the bill was economics professor Graeme O'Geran of Syracuse University, who said public demand for the service had declined. William T. Heffelfinger of the Treasury Department favored gradual liquidation of the system.

George D. Riley of the AFL said that "postal savings affords a type of service not available at any bank." C. B. Gravitt of the National League of District Postmasters favored revision of the present system. Opposed to S 573 were representatives of the National Association of Post Office Clerks and the Government Employees Council.

NIAGARA POWER -- Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.)

May 14 urged a joint meeting of the Senate and House Public Works Committees to permit private enterprise to develop the power potential of the Niagara River. He testified in support of his bill (HR 2289). Authority to divert increased quantities of Niagara River water for power purposes is contained in a 1950 treaty between the U.S. and Canada.

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY -- The House Banking and Currency Committee began hearings May 14 on a bill (HR 4090) to create a permanent Small Business Administration. The Chairman of the Select House Committee on the Problems of Small Business, William S. Hill (R Colo.), sponsor of the bill, testified for it. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 591). Craig R. Shaeffer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said the Department "subscribes heartily" to the purpose of the bill and believes there should be one place in government to which small firms may turn for assistance. Ultimately, he said, the program should be integrated into a government agency, such as Commerce.

ROYALTIES -- A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee opened hearings May 12 on a bill (S 1235) to continue federal powers relating to adjustment of royalties. Robert S. Milans, Naval Patent Office, said the power to regulate royalties saved the government about \$500 million during World War II. The authority to regulate payments to owners of inventions used by the U.S. will end July 1, unless extended. (See page 628).

Continued Hearings

SOIL CONSERVATION -- The House Agriculture Committee continued hearings on the general subject of agricultural conservation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 614).

Reps. Howard S. Miller (D Kan.), Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) and Charles B. Deane (D N.C.) and C. M. Granger, of the American Forestry Association, appeared before the group May 8.

Miller said the government should speed up the program of soil and water conservation with its accompanying flood prevention. Talle said there was a need to control water before it built up a topsoil-destroying "avalanche." Granger testified the soil conservation legislation should be amended to permit projects to be undertaken on federal land without the initiative being taken by local groups.

Nine witnesses appeared before the Committee May 11 and all approved proposals to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate with state and local agencies in planning and carrying out necessary soil conservation programs.

"UNFIT" WHEAT -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 13 reopened its investigation into the uses made of wheat imported into the country as unfit for human consumption. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 196).

Stephen Sarrapede and Norman S. Smith, Agriculture Department investigators, reported that wheat classified as unfit for human consumption had been mixed with good domestic grain in 1950 and 1951 and had been shipped abroad for human consumption under the International Wheat Agreement.

Sarrapede said the Dallas office of the Commodity Credit Corporation was unable to explain why permits to export the wheat were issued to the Transit Grain Co. of Fort Worth. He said Houston and New Orleans port officials had received more than \$136,000 in payments for their help in exporting the "unfit" wheat.

FARM IMPORTS -- The Senate Agriculture Committee continued hearings on the effect of agricultural imports on prices. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 613).

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) recommended May 8 that the present tariff on wool be continued or lowered and that no import fees or quotas on wool be established. An increase in the restrictions on the importation of wool would harm New England manufacturers, Kennedy said, and in turn domestic wool producers "who are dependent upon these manufacturers as their major outlet."

Ralph H. Hegman and Frank H. Higgins, both representing the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association, and Oscar A. Olson of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Association urged import controls on oats and barley to protect domestic prices. Byron Field of the Green River Milk Producers Association recommended the continuance of import controls on dairy products.

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- The House Ways and Means Committee returned on May 11 to testimony favoring the Simpson bill (HR 4294) to extend the Trade Agreements Act until June 12, 1954, with restrictions, instead of the "as is" extension proposed by President Eisenhower. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 613).

MAY 11 --

Independent oil producers supported HR 4294 provisions which would impose 10 per cent import quotas on petroleum products and residual fuel oil. Testimony included that of Charlton H. Lyons, of Shreveport, La., president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and Russell B. Brown, the Association's general counsel.

Other testimony favoring petroleum import quotas was presented by: Clyde M. Foraker, president, Ohio Oil & Gas Association, Columbus; J. P. Coleman, president, National Stripper Well Association, Wichita Falls, Tex.; B. L. Majewski, president, Great American Oil Company, Chicago; J. R. Butler, of J. R. Butler & Company, Houston; A. S. Ritchie, Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association, Wichita; J. P. Jones, representing the New York State Producers Association, Bradford, Pa., Grade Crude Oil Association, and the Middle District, Pa., Oil Producers Association; and H. B. Fell, president, Simpson-Fell Oil Company, Ardmore, Okla., and executive vice president, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Committee Member Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) introduced a bill (HR 5106) to simplify customs procedures. It was referred to the Committee.

MAY 12 --

Witnesses testified concerning damage inflicted on coal, railroad, independent oil, and other industries by "dumped" imports of residual oil. They supported the five per cent import quota provisions of HR 4294.

Those who testified were: Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (D), Will E. Neal (R) and Harley O. Staggers (D), of West Virginia; Reps. Edward J. Bonin, Leon H. Gavin and James E. Van Zandt, all Republicans, of Pennsylvania; Reps. Carl D. Perkins (D) and James S. Golden (R), of Kentucky; Rep. William C. Wampler (R Va.); ex-Rep. Tom Pickett (D Tex.) now executive vice president, and Dr. Ford K. Edwards, director, bureau of coal economics, both of the National Coal Association.

Also: George A. Lamb and R. L. Ireland, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company; Rolla D. Campbell, Island Creek Coal Company, Huntington, W. Va.; Frank W. Ernest, Jr., Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; W. D. Johnson, Order of Railway Conductors of America; Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers of America; Dr. C. J. Potter, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, Indiana, Pa.; B. E. Urheim, American Retail Coal Association, Chicago; Harry See, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and Elmer E. Batzell, Independent Refiners Association of America.

Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) introduced a bill (HR 5150) to impose oil import quotas. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

MAY 13 --

Three railroad officials supported the residual oil quotas, asserting that imports are damaging the coal industry and railroads which transport coal. They were: James M. Symes, executive vice president, Pennsylvania Railroad; Horace L. Walker, attorney for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; and Stuart T. Saunders, general counsel, Norfolk and Western Railway.

Representatives of major oil companies and other witnesses, differing with the independents who had testified, opposed the residual oil quotas. (Many of the major companies operate overseas oil properties.)

These witnesses included J. W. Foley, vice president of the Texas Company; Arthur T. Proudfit, president, Creole Petroleum Corporation; Brewster B. Jennings, president, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; S. A. Swensrud, president, Gulf Oil Corporation; Eugene Holman, president, Standard Oil of New Jersey; R. G. Follis, board chairman, Standard Oil of California, C. W. Duncan, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago; Harold W. Haight, executive vice president, Creole Petroleum Corporation; ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), executive secretary, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

Also, J. W. Foss, American Chamber of Commerce, Caracas, Venezuela; Arthur W. Buttenheim, senior vice president, Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., New York;

Walter Raleigh, executive vice president, New England Council, Boston; Otis H. Ellis, general counsel, National Oil Jobbers Council; J. P. Gwaltney, North Carolina Oil Jobbers Council; Clint Elliott, Arkansas Independent Oil Marketers Association; Irving Jay Fain, secretary, Apex Tire and Rubber Company, Pawtucket, R.I.; W. E. MacKay, assistant general counsel, National Biscuit Company, New York; and Alexander Purdon, secretary-treasurer, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

MAY 14 --

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) opposed the residual oil quota, which he said would cost New England consumers over \$70 million a year through price rises.

Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) supported the proposed quota, testifying that "the evidence that foreign residual oil is taking the place of coal and driving our men into the ranks of the unemployed is unimpeachable... Now is the time when protection for these people must be provided."

FOREIGN AID -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee continued to hear Administration witnesses supporting President Eisenhower's request for \$5,828, 732,500 for foreign aid in fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 610-11).

SENATE

At a closed hearing May 8 Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey opposed cuts in the request, said "...we cannot balance the budget this year," and estimated the legal limit on the size of the national debt may have to be raised. The legal limit now is \$275 billion, and the debt now stands at about \$265.5 billion. (See page 634).

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) reported that Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Agency director, advocated subordinating MSA to the State Department but placing it under the National Security Council, which would coordinate State and Defense Department viewpoints.

Administration witnesses presented a nation-by-nation survey of mutual security programs at executive sessions May 11 and 12.

May 13, Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, explained the objectives of \$1.5 billion of aid programmed for the Far East. And May 14, in executive session, N. E. Halaby, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, testified that Mutual Security officials hope to let \$1.5 billion in offshore procurement contracts for military equipment during fiscal 1954.

HOUSE

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson told the House Committee May 8 he is "scrutinizing all parts of the (foreign aid) program for which money has been appropriated but not yet obligated."

May 12, Treasury Secretary Humphrey testified in closed session, supporting the President's fund request. Humphrey also discussed past appropriations which have not yet been spent.

Administration witnesses testified May 13 that one-third of the arms earmarked for U.S. allies have been delivered in a speed-up of shipments.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- Chairman **Harold H. Velde** (R Ill.) said May 11 that Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam's detailed suggestions for improving the House Un-American Activities Committee's handling of its files would be considered in executive session.

The Bishop's proposals, made public May 10, were criticized by Committee member **Kit Clardy** (R Mich.), who said they would "destroy the whole investigative process." Had they been in effect when the Committee

investigated Alger Hiss, "he would still be in the State Department," Clardy said. The Bishop proposed that material in the files not be released to the public until "investigated and properly substantiated."

A Committee announcement May 12 said hearings scheduled to begin in Columbus, Ohio on May 18 had been postponed until June. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 546).

Amos Heacock, head of the recently dissolved Air Transport Associates (see page 649), May 14 swore he had never been a Communist but said he had associated with members of the Young Communist League 16 years ago. Declaring that he had been "the biggest thorn in the side of the scheduled airlines lobby in Washington," Heacock said there had been a "campaign" for more than a year to have a "full-scale investigation" of his past.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- After completing its Boston hearings on May 8, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee resumed sessions in Washington May 12. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 615).

MAY 8 --

David Hawkins, a University of Colorado professor temporarily at Harvard, said he was a Communist from 1938 to 1942. He said he joined the Los Alamos atomic bomb project shortly after leaving the Party and -- like Prof. Philip Morrison, who testified May 7 -- had not been asked about any Communist affiliations when hired, though he underwent a security test.

Paul V. Martineau, assistant librarian at Williams College, declined on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he had ever been a Communist. Herbert A. Philbrick testified about Communists who taught at the now defunct Samuel Adams School of Social Sciences.

MAY 12 --

Victor Perlo, a government worker from 1933 until 1947, refused on Constitutional grounds to say whether he was a Communist. He swore he was not at present a member of a Communist spy ring but refused to say whether he had been one during World War II, as charged by Elizabeth Bentley.

MAY 13 --

The Subcommittee released testimony given in closed session May 12 by physicist Lewis Balamuth, who was excused from testifying in public for medical reasons. Dr. Balamuth said he was a Communist from 1936 until he gradually broke away from the Party in 1938-44. He was offered a job with the Manhattan (atom bomb) Project in 1943 but declined it, he said, because "I felt I could not be cleared for confidential or top secret work because of my bad record."

Another physicist, Iven Hurlinger, who, with Balamuth, was dropped from the faculty of City College of New York in 1941 on charges of Communist affiliation, refused to say whether he had ever been a Party member.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION -- The Permanent Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee continued hearings on the overseas information program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 616).

Cedric Belfrage, editor, and James Aronson, executive editor, of the weekly National Guardian, testified at a closed session May 13. Belfrage, who is British, and Aronson announced they had refused to tell the group whether they were Communists at the time they helped license the first newspapers to operate in Germany shortly after World War II. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said both men refused to answer on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

May 14 Belfrage and Aronson returned for public testimony and both again refused to answer whether they were Communists.

VOICE OF AMERICA -- In a Subcommittee resolution, Chairman Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Overseas Information May 9 urged President Eisenhower to retain the education exchange program in the State Department for at least another year. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, director of the International Information Administration, had recommended independent status for IIA. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 545).

MAY 11 --

The Subcommittee moved to the Voice of America's New York offices to resume its hearings. Frank L. Seymour, chief of the Voice's administrative office, and Vincent D. McDonnell, special assistant to the Voice controller, advocated separation of the Voice from the State Department. Robert J. Francis, acting director of the Voice, told the Subcommittee that the U.S. ranks third, behind Russia and Great Britain, in quantity of radio propaganda, and will fall to fourth, behind France, on July 1.

Dr. Leo Lowenthal, chief of the Voice's evaluation staff, offered a "conservative" estimate that half the people behind the Iron Curtain listen to American propaganda broadcasts "fairly regularly." Robert A. Bauer, acting chief of the Field Program Service Division, reported receiving 1,000 letters a day as evidence of high listenership.

MAY 12 --

Alfred Puhan, Voice program manager, said that Russian attempts to jam American propaganda broadcasts are part of the indirect evidence of the program's effectiveness.

Other Voice officials testified and William S. Halstead, president of Unital, Inc., a telecommunications engineering firm, explained the possibilities of global television.

MAY 13 --

Stephen Baldanza, chief of the Voice's Latin American Division, told the Subcommittee cancellation of broadcasts to Latin America this week is "part of a conceived plan of certain persons in power to destroy part of the effect of the Voice."

Julius Ross of the Voice engineering division said construction of short wave stations in Washington and North Carolina should be resumed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 344).

Alexander Barmine, in charge of broadcasts to Russia, warned that silent airwaves would be interpreted as abandonment to tyranny.

At the conclusion of the New York hearings, Hickenlooper said the Voice "should be strengthened in every practical way."

WATERFRONT PROBE -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee investigating alleged crime and corruption along the New York-New Jersey waterfront May 8, temporarily discontinued its hearings. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 615).

AFL president George Meany testified he had no power to oust Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association. Meany said any disciplinary action would have to await the AFL convention on Sept. 23.

SMALL BUSINESS -- Government witnesses appeared before the Military Procurement Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee as hearings continued. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 617).

MAY 8 --

Twelve Air Force officials defended the design of a gun-heater which had been criticized by its manufacturer, Robert L. Smith, May 4. Meat-packer Alfred Ansara, who had previously complained about sugared spaghetti, appeared again to protest certain Army food specifications.

MAY 11 --

Richard Lennihan of the Munitions Board, said small business was getting a "substantial" share of military contracts -- over 15 per cent of the value of all contracts awarded in the last half of 1952.

Army Undersecretary Earl D. Johnson and other officials said that the percentage of contracts given small business firms had jumped nine per cent in the past year.

MAY 13 --

Navy Undersecretary Charles S. Thomas said that "maximum" participation by small business in Navy procurement was encouraged by his Department.

MAY 14 --

Roger Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, testified it takes about 16 months from the ordering of a new plane to its delivery, if the manufacturer has to buy all the raw materials and tool up for production.

AIRLINES-LABOR -- Hearings on non-scheduled airlines were concluded by the Senate Small Business Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government (CQ Weekly Report, p. 617), which also held a hearing on the government's policy toward labor-surplus areas.

Testifying May 8 were O. Roy Chalk, president of Trans-Caribbean Air Lines; Ramsay D. Potts, president of the independent Military Air Transport Association; Alexander G. Hardy, of National Airlines; John C. Leslie, of Pan American Airways; A. G. Thomson, Jr., president of Argonaut Airways; and Amos Heacock, of the defunct Air Transport Associates, Inc.

SURPLUS LABOR

A defense manpower policy aimed at helping areas with critical unemployment problems was attacked as too limited in its extent by New Mexico's Senators,

Clinton P. Anderson and Dennis Chavez, both Democrats, May 11. New Mexico businessmen, R. J. Hudson, W. R. Measday and Henry Eager, also testified.

RAIL RATES -- The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee concluded hearings May 12 on a bill (S 1461) calling for quicker action by the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroads' petitions for higher rates. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 612). ICC Commissioner Walter M. W. Splawn said the bill was unnecessary because the Commission already acts on interim increases within the time limit specified in S 1461.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The House Ways and Means Subcommittee probing the Bureau of Internal Revenue heard further testimony May 13 from Henry W. Grunewald, alleged Washington influence man. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 585).

The witness said he had no recollection of what a trading company he formed three years ago did. Asked about a check for \$1,200 signed by Thomas G. Corcoran, former New Deal aide, Grunewald said he thought it payment on a World Series bet. He later acknowledged a notation on the check, "for investigative services, 1942."

Grunewald was excused from the hearing after his lawyer protested the "inquisition" and "torture" to the witness. Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff again postponed Grunewald's sentencing for contempt of the Subcommittee a year ago to May 28, so he might finish his testimony.

Chairman Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) May 12 denied he was under political pressure to "soft-pedal" the hearings. He said he would go ahead with the hearings, irrespective of the names mentioned.

MAY 14 --

William H. Vanderpoel, East Norwich, Long Island, said he handed Grunewald "\$50,000 or \$60,000 in \$100 bills as an estate tax case fee in 1939." Grunewald sent word he was too ill to testify.

MERCHANT MARINE -- Hearings on proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act were continued by the House Merchant Marine Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 611).

Marvin J. Coles, attorney for the American Tramp Shipowners Association, testified May 13 for an amendment providing operating subsidies for tramp-steamer.

On May 14, Vice Admiral F. C. Denebrink of the Military Sea Transport Service testified against an amendment which he said would impose "unacceptable restrictions" on the Defense Department.

BASEBALL BROADCASTS -- A Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee May 12 concluded its hearings on a bill (S 1396) permitting baseball clubs to limit broadcasting or televising of major-league games. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 612).

Branch Rickey, general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, testified May 8 in favor of S 1396.

Opposition to the bill came May 11 from Gordon McLendon, head of a Texas network which "recreates" major-league games from teletype reports. Former Sen. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D Ky.), once Commissioner of Baseball, supported the bill.

The former head of the Wichita (Kan.) Western League baseball club, Nathan R. Kobey, charged May 12 that McLendon wanted a "license to steal baseball games" and attacked the Justice Department's anti-trust division, which had threatened suit against the major-league clubs. Louis Carroll, attorney for the National League, supported the bill.

Appropriations

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Armed Services, headed by Rep. Richard B. Wiggleworth (R Mass.), began hearings May 11 on the revised fiscal 1954 budget for the Defense Department. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 618).

The first witness to testify in support of the new \$36 billion defense request was Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. He said that while \$5.247 billion had been cut from the Truman defense budget, actual defense spending would be about \$2.3 billion less in fiscal 1954 than the \$45.5 billion projected by Mr. Truman.

Wilson said the new defense budget would cut the total of men in the armed services by June, 1954, from 3.5 million to 3,356,000, lower the draft call to about 24,000 a month, and provide for 114 "substantially well-equipped" Air Force wings by June 30, 1954. He added that the Air Force's new "interim goal" is 120 wings, compared to the 143-wing goal set by the Truman Administration. There are 30 to 75 planes in a wing.

Commenting on the increase in the Army budget, Wilson noted that "provision is made for arming an increased number of ROK (Republic of Korea) divisions." And he concluded that the new defense budget would maintain combat forces at safe levels despite reduced spending. He said the whole defense setup would be reviewed, but that "a complete budget balance could not be attained" in the next two years without "seriously" hampering the defense effort.

EISENHOWER-TRUMAN COMPARISON

Here is a breakdown of comparative figures on the Eisenhower defense funds requests and the Truman estimates:

	(in millions)	
	Truman*	Eisenhower
Army	\$12,110	\$13,671
Navy	11,368	9,651
Air Force	16,778	11,688
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,031	1,030
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$41,287	\$36,040

*Truman totals do not include \$7 million in permanent authorizations, \$26 million for special accounts and \$131,968,000 for liquidation of prior contract authorizations because comparable figures were not included in the Eisenhower totals at this time.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Senate and House Appropriations units continued to hear testimony on funds for federal departments in fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 617).

SENATE

COMMERCE -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks May 13 sent to Congress an appeal by his Business Advisory Council for funds for a special census of business, transportation, manufacturing and mining. In appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce, the House eliminated Weeks' \$11.5 million request for the census. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 604).

INTERIOR -- Mayor Russell Painter of Seward, Alaska, May 12 urged restoration of \$13,592,000 to appropriations for the Alaska railroad which he said is "in extremely hazardous condition." The House approved \$2,715 million for the railroad. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 572).

Frank M. Wilkes, chairman of the Southwest Power Pool, said May 13 large savings could be made if government hydro-electric power is distributed over private company lines in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana instead of by the Southwestern Power Administration.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) asked for reinstatement of the \$19.3 million House-cut in funds for the Bonneville Power Administration. And Sens. Lev-
erett Saltonstall (R) and John F. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts protested a proposed 28 per cent cut in funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service. They were supported by fish industry and union officials.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- Brig. Gen. P. A. Feringa, outgoing president of the Mississippi River Commission, said May 8 flood control funds for the Lake Pontchartrain project at New Orleans should be included to raise the levee two feet because damage from a storm would be greater due to the increased population in the area. And the Assistant Chief for Engineers, Brig. Gen. C. H. Chorpening, testified May 9 that the cost of building multi-million dollar dams has started to decline.

WELFARE -- Dr. John W. Cronin, chief of the Public Health Service, May 14 asked for \$60 million for new hospital construction -- \$15 million less than originally asked by former President Truman. Cronin said state and local matching funds would bring the total program to \$120 million for fiscal 1954.

HOUSE

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- A seven-state delegation May 11 called for at least \$52,540,000 in appropriations for flood control work on the lower Mississippi river and tributaries. The group was headed by Rep. Otto E.
Passman (D La.), president of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association.

Two groups of South Dakotans May 13 gave conflicting testimony on funds for the Oahe Dam on the Missouri River. One group, headed by Gov. Sigurd Anderson, said "failure of appropriations would be most damaging," but the other group claimed the dam is not necessary. Conflicting testimony was also given on the need for building the proposed \$78 million Table Rock dam.

Twenty Californians May 14 appealed for \$62,802,000 for a state-wide program of flood control in fiscal 1954.

AGRICULTURE -- In a letter to the House subcommittee, Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said he understood that funds for the school lunch program are being increased "at such remote points as Puerto Rico, Guam and Hawaii," with cash increases of \$136,000 going to Hawaii, "the amount of the cut in my state of Oklahoma."

TVA FUNDS

The Tennessee Valley Authority announced May 13 that the revised Eisenhower budget for the agency in fiscal 1954 totals \$190,822,000, a cut of \$63,533,000 in the Truman estimates. The largest cut was \$61 million in the amount for construction of power facilities. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said the cut would mean "a power deficit in the TVA region in 1956."

Reports

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation issued a staff report May 10 estimating that federal revenue for fiscal 1954 would reach \$67.6 billion -- \$1.1 billion less than the Truman prediction, and that federal spending, originally estimated at \$78.6 billion, would be about \$73.5 billion. The Committee staff noted that this would result in a \$5.9 billion federal deficit, compared to the \$9.9 billion originally computed.

The unit also reported that federal spending in the current fiscal year (1953) would be \$73.7 billion instead of the \$74.6 billion figure submitted by Mr. Truman, and that budget receipts would amount to only \$66.4 billion, \$2.3 billion less than was forecast by ex-President Truman. The group predicted a \$7.3 billion deficit at the end of fiscal 1953.

POST OFFICE -- The Post Office Department was charged with much wasteful paper work, and an antiquated bookkeeping system in a report filed with the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 8. Prepared by the Government Accounting Office, at the request of the Committee, the report suggests the employment of a professional accountant.

Coming Up

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Department of Justice announced May 13 it will hold hearings May 29 in San Francisco on the Department's handling of charges involving the Internal Revenue officials there.

TAX OVERHAUL -- The House Ways and Means Committee announced May 13 that hearings on a major overhaul of the nation's tax laws would begin June 16. Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said the hearings would extend over many weeks, and that a composite tax revision law would be ready for passage early next year.

Committee Assignments

ATOMIC ENERGY

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy May 9 announced the appointment of Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), as Chairman of the newly-formed Subcommittee on Security. Other members of the group are Sens. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and Reps. Thomas Jenkins (R Ohio) and Chet Holifield (D Calif.).

MAY 15 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, May 15 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be included in the appropriate section of the May 22 CQ Weekly Report.)

Floor Action

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

By voice vote May 15 the Senate tentatively approved the First Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 4663) carrying \$457,412,879 for many of the independent federal agencies in fiscal 1954. It was the first money bill for the next fiscal year acted on by the Senate. The Senate agreed to all its Appropriations Committee changes in the House-passed version which totaled \$451,020,493, and backed its Committee recommendation to authorize 35,000 public housing construction starts in fiscal 1954 -- a reversal of the House ban on new public housing. (See page 644). The Senate delayed final action until May 18.

SMITH APPEALS FOR UNITY

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) May 15 said nothing is "more pleasing" to the Kremlin than the recent cross-fire of criticism between the U.S. and Britain. Smith, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, took issue with Sens. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and others who contend that the U.S. should "go it alone" in Korea if the British were unwilling to resist Communist peace proposals there. (See page 641). "In my judgment, we cannot go it alone," he told the Senate.

Committees

LABOR, HEW FUNDS

The House Appropriations Committee May 15 reported a bill appropriating \$1,965,581,750 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and for related agencies. The total compares with \$2,098,062,861 requested by ex-President Truman and \$2,027,913,470 estimate of President Eisenhower. The Labor Department was allotted \$254,424,000, and the Welfare Department was granted \$1,697,883,570.

ALASKA STATEHOOD

The Territories Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 15 approved a bill (HR 2982) to grant Alaska statehood. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 610). Approval was by a 12-5 vote. (See page 644).

NIAGARA POWER

In testimony before a joint Senate-House Public Works Committee May 15, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said private development of more power at Niagara Falls would "open the door" to the nation's "treasure house" of hydroelectric potential.

Lehman testified in opposition to legislation which would authorize construction of a \$400 million project by five power companies. (See page 646).

MAIL FRAUD

Former Attorney General James P. McGranery May 15 told the House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Department of Justice that the Department made a "mistake" when it ordered dismissal of a mail fraud case against Roy E. Crummer in 1946. The case, he added, was not handled in the "normal" manner. Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) asked if any other cases "bypassed" the assistant to the Attorney General. McGranery said that two did -- the "Kansas City vote fraud case" and the Amerasia case.

Other Developments

BRAMBLETT PAYROLL

Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced May 15 that a District of Columbia federal grand jury will start an investigation May 27 into the handling of the office payroll of Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.). The Department of Justice asked for a probe March 30 by the U.S. Attorney for Washington. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 433). Bramblett, re-elected to a fourth term in the House in 1952, represents the 13th District.

Executive

PRESIDENT ON "BIG THREE"

President Eisenhower May 14 said he had no objection to a conference of top leaders of the major powers, but would first like to see evidence of good faith from the Soviet Union. He added he had not seen this evidence as yet. The President's comments were prompted by British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's speech May 11 calling for a "big three" meeting without great delay.

WIRE-TAPPING

In letters May 8 to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin (R Mass.), Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked Congress to enact a law to permit the use of wire-tapped evidence in federal courts in the prosecution of cases involving the national security. Brownell would specify that only wire-tapped evidence obtained by the FBI with the approval of the Attorney General could be used.

BENSON FARM POLICY

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the National Conference of Christians and Jews May 12 his Administration would continue farm price supports and pledged it would protect the nation's farmers against a depression. The farm price support program, he said, should include incentives to switch crops to meet changing demands. "The principles of economic freedom" in the field of agriculture should be allowed as much free play as possible, he added.

TRUMAN MISSOURI SPEECH

Former President Harry S. Truman May 12 asked the nation to support President Eisenhower's foreign policy "so we can keep the peace of the world." In his first address since leaving the White House--before the Missouri State Legislature--he said the President makes the foreign policy and has it carried out by the Secretary of State. He declined to comment on political questions.

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1. **Q**--Is Congress currently doing anything to aid small business?

A--Its committees are considering several proposals to continue defense loans to small businessmen, and to add authority for non-defense loans. Now, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation makes such loans on recommendation of the Small Defense Plants Administration. (SDPA will expire June 30, 1953, unless extended by Congress). Some Congressmen want to continue this procedure. Others favor establishing a new, independent, Small Business Administration, with loan authority. Also under consideration is tax relief for small business.

2. **Q**--What are the legal grounds on which many witnesses before Congressional committees refuse to answer questions?

A--The Bill of Rights (fifth amendment of the Constitution) guarantees that "no person... shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself..." The courts have interpreted this protection against "self-incrimination" to apply also to Congressional hearings in which testimony might lead to prosecution for racketeering, subversion, or other offenses under investigation.

3. **Q**--Have the courts decided whether the lobby registration law is constitutional?

A--Lower courts have invalidated key parts of the law, but final appeals have not yet been decided. In March, 1952, a U.S. District Court called sections of the law too vague to be enforceable. The Supreme Court reversed the decision on a technicality, without ruling on the law itself. On Jan. 30, 1953, District Judge Alexander Holtzoff dismissed charges against four alleged lobbyists who had failed to register. He said the penalty clause was invalid, making the registration clause void, too. On May 4, the Supreme Court agreed to review Judge Holtzoff's decision.

4. **Q**--Can't Congress do something about states which refuse to recognize divorces granted in other parts of the nation?

A--The Senate May 6 passed and sent to the House a bill by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to require all 48 states to recognize the legality of divorces which are accepted in any state.

5. **Q**--Besides trying to prevent delivery of strategic goods to Iron Curtain countries, are we doing anything to keep this material here where we can use it?

A--Yes. The Export Control Act gives the Secretary of Commerce power to prevent scarce defense materials from leaving the country. Both houses voted to extend the act, which expires June 30, but differed on length of the extension.

6. **Q**--Is Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley (Ret.) making any progress in his protest of the 1952 election of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)?

A--The Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee has gone ahead with a full investigation of the election, including a ballot recount. Chairman Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) April 17 said his group decided on the probe after a staff investigation turned up "ample evidence" of election irregularities.

7. **Q**--Can information obtained in telephone wire tapping be used as evidence in federal courts?

A--Such evidence is not admissible in federal courts, but House Judiciary Subcommittee is considering bills to permit limited court use of wire-tap evidence in national security cases.

8. **Q**--Has Congress considered banning discrimination by labor unions, as well as by employers?

A--Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and 10 other Senators have introduced a proposal to amend the Taft-Hartley Act by declaring racial, religious, color, or national origin discrimination by either labor unions or employers an unfair labor practice.

9. **Q**--How much does the United States pay in United Nations "dues"?

A--During fiscal 1953, the U.S. paid \$15,440,860 toward the UN's assessment budget. The House May 5 passed and sent to the Senate a fiscal 1954 appropriation bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments which includes \$15,167,040 for the UN assessment. The UN assesses percentages of the total, and Congress appropriates the dollar equivalent. The U.S. share is gradually being reduced to one-third. In addition to dues, the U.S. makes other dollar contributions to the UN and other international organizations.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 591; (2) 592; (3) 183-4; 598; (4) 605; (5) 606; (6) 606, 532, 542; (7) 612; (8) 615.